THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 88. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

CAPTAIN SHAW.

The London Fire Chief Returns—His Report upon the American Fire System—An Interesting Summary.

From the London Herald, Sept. 28.

We announced yesterday the return of Captain Shaw, the Chief of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, to London, from his tour of inspection of the working of the fire departments in the principal cities in the United States.

He eulogizes in the warmest terms of gratitude the very cordial and hospitable reception he had met with in all the cities which he visited, but he could not disguise his extreme disappointment at having taken so long, laborious, and expensive a journey with absolutely no result whatever beyond acquiring a knowledge of the true condition of the several fire departments. His hope had been that in each of the great cities he would have an opportunity of discussing with practical men the details of organization, training, discipline, drills, economy, mechanical appliances, and all the other subjects of interest to those who had adopted the business as their profession, but he had nowhere been able to do this except on the smallest possible scale, in consequence of the existing arrangements. He was of opinion that the telegraph makers had done much for the fire departments, and that the steam fire engine builders had also done much, but that the officials had done very little for themselves, either by instructing the engine builders and makers of their appliances generally as to the real requirements of the service, or by exercising and practising themselves in the use of such appliances as they have. Their engines can throw water well, but those in use are for the most part heavy, unwieldy, and inconvenient in the extreme; and what is still more remarkable, their new ones are in almost every point precisely the same as those first made many years ago. It was impossible to doubt that the builders who originally showed so much ingenuity in the design and construction of their machines would have been able to alter them to suit the requirements of the service, had they been properly advised by practical persons as to what those requirements were; but it appeared to him that the introduction of politics into the fire department, particularly in the selection of their principal executive officers, has been the means of preventing many of the most intelligent and promising members from remaining in charge long enough to acquire such knowledge of the details of the profession as to enable them to point out to the makers of their appliances what was really wanted, and to instruct their men in the use of them when made. It was perhaps not generally known in England that the chief officers, or, as they are called, chief engineers, of most of the American fire departments, and the principal assistant engineers, are elected, not promoted, and that political influence is commonly paramount in the elections. In some towns the chief and his assistants were appointed by the mayor, and this was probably the better mode of the two; but in whichever way they obtained their places the appointments generally were only temporary, and varied in duration from one to about three years, according to local arrangements. It was hardly to be believed that in the midst of a practical nation like the Americans the chief of an important department, requiring a considerable amount of skill and special training, should be obliged every year to enter into competition with his own subordinates and others, and either to stand continued fresh elections or to lose his place. Such was, however, the case, and the effect of the system is, of course, fatal to the advancement of the professional work of the fire departments. Nothing could exceed the cordial and friendly nature of his intercourse with the municipal authorities, boards of fire commissioners and executive officers of the fire departments wherever he went, and in reply to their inquiries he had been those opinions he had not heard so much as one dissentient voice. He had, therefore, on the whole, come to the conclusion that the present system was doomed, and would be one day altered; and when that day came he had no doubt that the great ingenuity so characteristic of the Americans would be brought to bear on the machinery and appliances of the fire department, and would have the almost immediate effect of raising them from their present dead level to a much higher position.

They had now powerful and weighty machinery and appliances drawn about by large numbers of horses, and worked by enormous bodies of men, but it could hardly be supposed that the cities would long continue to supply funds for the payment of heavy expenses rendered necessary chiefly by the want of skill and practice on compelled to state his opinion freely, that although he considered them perfectly justified in boasting of any institution in which all concerned take a very great interest, and also perfectly justified in placing political partisans at the head of any institution they pleased, he could see no possible justification for combining the two; on the contrary, that if they wished to boast they would have to abandon their political appointments, or if they wished to continue their elections they would have to cease boasting. He had also told them that he had found among the chiefs some useful, active, and intelligent men, but that, so far as could judge, those men had advanced themselves, not by the system, but in spite of it, and wherever he had stated the part of those concerned, it was a very singular and unaccountable fact that the Americans, in their admiration for steam fire engines, had forgotten or ignored the use of hand-worked engines, and had abolished them altogether, thus absolutely depriving themselves of the means of instantly extinguishing fire at their own doors, and so leaving themselves in this particular point far behind the most backward nations of Europe. He had asked in every city why this had been done, but he had not received as much as one reply giving the slightest reason; on the contrary, the answer generally was that hand engines were of no use—a statement quite without meaning in the face of the fact that some of the principal cities of the world are still entirely protected by them. He was clearly of opinion that no city of any description, and more particularly no large mercantile city, should be without both kinds of engines; that the manual or handworked engines should very largely predominate in number, and that, as a general rule, every station containing a steam engine should be provided with at least one manual engine in addition, as the latter could be got to work in about thirty seconds by one man, whereas it is almost impossible to get a steam engine to work in less than three or four minutes from the receipt of a call even when there are plenty of hands present. He found the American fire departments of both kinds (paid and voluntary) formed on a military basis, being composed of a number of bodies called companies, to a great extent independent of each other; making their own promotions separately, but like several regiments, working together, when called on, under a superior head. This seemed to be understood by all concerned, and to work, on the whole, rather well; but he was convinced that a military organization was badly adapted for such a purpose, and that both economy and increased efficiency would result from substituting his simple organization for theirs. He admired beyond measure the pride and enthusiasm of the Americans about all their institutions, and these among the rest; and although just now the fire departments present many subjects for criticism to a professional observer, he was bound to say that in many of the principal cities they were much improved of late years, and the spirit which seemed to animate all concerned was one which, under altered circumstances, must lead them to eventual success.

He should never be weary of speaking with most sincere and heartfelt gratitude of the great kindness and consideration he had met with on his journey.

GREELEY.

"Just for Once"—He Accepts a New York Republican State Nomination, and Writes a Stirring Letter that all Should Read.

Horace Greeley in the following letter accepts the New York Republican nomination for the State Controllership:—

To Hon. Hamilton Harris and associates, Republican State Committee: — Gentlemen—Absence in the interior of our State precluded a prompt response to the nomination you have seen fit to tender me. I improve the earliest moment to reply to your kind notification.

You do not need to be told that I did not want the nomination any more than I expected it, and that I do not desire the office. But I clearly comprehend that political life has its responsibilities and its duties as well as its opportunities and its honors, and I accept without hesitation, thanking you for the faith you have evinced in my devotion to the Republican cause. I trust that some friend may be able to say with truth at my grave that my political friends never were asked by me for any favor, and never required of me any honorable service that I did not cheerfully render.

There are those who would persuade us that the Republican party has finished its work, and should now dissolve and pass away. They say this in full view of the fifteenth amendment, whereof the ratification by the States is still pending and by no means assured. They say it in defiance of the fact that we are called to vote this fall directly to abolish or retain the property qualification whereby a part of our own citizens, who were required to serve, and *did* serve in the armies of the Union, are yet denied the right of suffrage. Four colored men from the township adjoining mine fell dead on the single field of Olustee, fighting bravely for freedom and their country; and now their sons are denied a voice in the Government of that country by the efforts and votes of men who have no more property and no better education than they, and who took excellent care never to risk their lives in defence of the Union. If there be one Union soldier—even one—who votes to deny the right of suffrage to the sons of those who fell fighting for the Republic, I must believe that he was impelled to enlist rather by love of bounty than love of country.

For myself, having all my life done what I could to secure a legal and practical recognition of the equal rights of American citizens, having on two occasions stood at the polls, as I usually do on election days, and distributed ballots in favor of abolishing this most invidious and iniquitous property qualification, I rejoice in the third opportunity now afforded me for so doing, and shall thankfully improve it. In the course of nature I cannot expect to live many years longer; but I hope to be spared long enough to see this relic of slavery erased from the fundamental law of our State. If unsuccessful now, I shall urge a resubmission of the question at the earliest day, and so again and again until sham Democracy shall be wearied or shamed into saying, like its prototype, the Unjust Judge of old, "Though I fear not God, neither regard man, yet will I do justice to this poor suitor lest by continual coming he weary me." In no State within my knowledge has this question of impartial suffrage been repeatedly submitted that a large gain of votes to the right side was not realized at each successive trial until victory crowned the exertions of the champions of equal rights. Let us never doubt that such will be the result in our State, and with steadfast faith in the ultimate triumph of justice, let us thank God and take courage.

This is the off-year in politics. Men whose patriotism barely suffices to take them to the polls when a President, or when at least a Governor and a member of Congress, are to be chosen, will not not come out this fall. The great army of disappointed office-seekers and selfish aspirants to live on the public will also contribute vastly to the legions of sulky stay-at-homes. General Grant, lacking the miraculous power which fed multitudes to repletion on a few small loaves and fishes, has offended these patriots beyond the hope of present forgiveness. Let me, therefore, entreat them to go to the polls, and there work and vote simply for the constitutional amendment securing impartial suffrage. They will thus proclaim that their personal disappointments have not affected their principles, and that their past professions of republicanism were not insincere. They shall be most welcome to vote against me, and still claim to be better Republicans than I am, if they will thus evince unabated devotion to the cause.

I congratulate you on the assured triumph of equal rights regardless of color in a future by no means remote. The general adhesion of the South to this principle insures its success. There will be, as there has been, a great party throughout the South which calls itself Conservative and stigmatizes its opponents as Radical; but the former claims to be as heartily and thoroughly for equal rights as the latter, puts colored men on its tickets, and in every way manifests its faith by its works. Even though this position were reluctantly taken, I do not believe it insincerely held, and I clearly see that it can in no case be abandoned. Nor can a great national party base itself on equal rights in the South and on proscription and caste at the North. It will have to take a decided and unequivocal position in preparing for the next Presidential contest; and that must be one which does not divest it of a hope of carrying a single State south of the Potomac. The line of battle of the advocates of "a white man's government" is thus fatally broken, and their total discomfiture merely a question of time. It behooves us to take care that New York be not taught her duty to the humble and despised by South Carolina, but that she resume her proper place in the van of the mighty host that strikes for justice, progress, and universal liberty.

While slavery endured, the proscription of the blacks rested on a perfectly intelligible and logical foundation. It was deemed fit that the men who voted should be palpably distinguished from the men who were sold at auction. The reason having vanished, the proscription remains only as a tree cut off and stuck in the ground may serve as a party standard or rallying-post long after its vitality has departed; but all know that its days are numbered, and that it must soon fall of its own weight if not quietly taken down, which is safest and best. All intelligent Democrats know and in conversation admit that ours must inevitably become a land of equal rights and equal laws; but the party managers say to each other, "We can carry two or three more elections—or, at least, *this* one—by crying down the blacks; the future must take care of itself." And thus a great wrong is persisted in through the selfish arts and calculation of men who profoundly despise the prejudice whereby they nevertheless seek and hope to profit. They do this in the conviction that many voters who are no baser are a great deal more ignorant and stupid than themselves.

In the confident trust that the canvass on which we are now entering will be signalized by determined, though quiet effort on the part of the friends of General Grant's wise, prudent, and patriotic Administration, and that its result will shame the laggards and faint hearts who are nevre ready to put forth efforts except when they are not needed, I remain, yours gratefully,

HORACE GREELEY.

New York, Oct. 9, 1869.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Great Louisville Commercial Convention—Condition of Admiral Farragut—The Late Ex-President Pierce—Crimes in the East and West —Affairs in Baltimore.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

Tributes of Respect to the Late Ex-President Pierce.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—In accordance with orders from Superintendent Kennedy, the flags on the various station houses are displayed to-day at half-mast, and under orders from headquarters at Washington, all business in the United States Government offices is suspended. The Custom House and Sub-Treasury are closed, and there is no work being done on the site of the new Post Office, in respect to the memory of ex-President Pierce. The City Hall flags and the colors of the vessels are all at half-mast for the same reason.

Forthcoming Dedication of a Soldiers' Monument—Odd Fellows' Encampment.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CLAREMONT, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Among the distinguished persons promised to be present at the dedication of the soldiers' monument on the 17th is General Phil. Sheridan.

The annual Convention of the Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows of New Hampshire will commence at Manchester to-morrow.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Affairs in the Monumental City.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—The Custom House, Post Office, and other public buildings are closed here to-day, and many flags are flying at half-mast, and minute guns are being fired from Fort McHenry in respect to the memory of ex-President Pierce.

Jeff Davis has rooms at Barnum's, and receives many callers.

The Cubans residing here have a procession to-day in honor of the first anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

Peter Sweeney, an extensive provision merchant here, died Saturday.

The Southern Commercial Convention—Grand Preparations for the Entertainment of the Two Thousand Delegates.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 11.—The delegates to the convention which convenes here on Tuesday have commenced arriving, and the hotels are fast filling up. All the bed-rooms have been engaged for their accommodation, but they are insufficient, and many of them will be quartered at the private residences of citizens. Ex-President Millard Fillmore arrived on Saturday, and is to have a reception at the Central House this morning.

The general committee met Saturday night and adopted a programme for the week. The guests and delegates are to assemble at the Galt House on Tuesday morning, and move in procession to the Opera House. On Wednesday night a concert will be given. On Thursday a procession, comprising all the different manufacturing interests of this city, New Albany, and Jeffersonville, will parade through the principal streets. At night a ball will be given at the Masonic Temple, and on Friday night a grand banquet is to be given. Between fifteen hundred and two thousand delegates are expected to be present. The Georgia delegation of some seventy-five gentlemen is expected to-day.

FROM THE WEST.

Suicides and Accidental Deaths—Improved Condition of Admiral Farragut.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—A young married woman named Mary Bantes committed suicide in this city on Saturday by taking arsenic. No cause for the act is assigned.

A laborer named John Koons was killed aboard the schooner Excelsior on Saturday evening, by falling from the platform into the hold.

The body of an unknown man was found on the steamer Sarah Van Eppee yesterday. He seemed to have died from loss of blood caused by the opening of an old wound. A piece of paper was found on him, on which was written "Thomas McCarly, Kotomo, Indiana."

The condition of Admiral Farragut is considerably improved to-day, though he is not yet considered out of danger.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A Railway Project that may fall Through—The Reward of an Incendiary.

FORT WAYNE, Ind, Oct. 11.

The friends and opponents of the appropriation to the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Road of this county are having a warm time over that question. The enemies of the aid are sending circulars through the ranks of the Democratic party here, calling upon them to vote against it, and when it is remembered that this county is strongly Democratic, and that the Republicans are at the head of the appropriating party, it may be seen their success is very doubtful.

If it is defeated, the city will lose a most important road and a great amount of trade from the section that the route leads to.

William Miles was on Saturday sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison for arson. He fired a large barn well filled with wheat, etc., near this place, some time since, and afterwards confessed. The question of his insanity had been raised by the defense, but failed him.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 11—11 A. M.—United States five-twenties of 1862, 84⅝; 1867s, 83.

PARIS, Oct. 11—1:30 P. M.—The Bourse opens firm. Rentes, 71f. 87c.

HAVRE, Oct. 11—1:30 P. M.—Cotton opens firm and quiet at 147f. on the spot, and 138f. afloat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 9—1 P. M.—United States bonds closed firm at 87⅜@87¾.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Miserable Death of a Miserly Woman—Distinguished Arrivals at the "Hub"—In Memoriam.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—Margaret Logan, a miserly woman who had pleaded extreme penury, died at a house in Gooch street last night, and in a hiding-place in her room was found a bank-book which exhibited $6000 to the credit of the deceased.

Among the passengers by the Tripoli yesterday were Hon. Isaac Livermore and H. D. Parker, of the Parker House. General Butler arrived yesterday.

The Government offices in town are closed to-day, and flags placed at half-mast, in respect to the memory of the late ex-President Pierce.

Heavy Rain Storm in Worcester.

WORCESTER, Oct. 11.—This city was visited with a heavy rain storm yesterday afternoon, which flooded the streets in the lower part of the city. Much damage is apprehended to the roads and bridges that were undergoing repairs of damages resulting from the storm of last week.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Oct. 11, 1869.

The complications growing out of the recent gold panic are now well nigh adjusted, and the Money market is slowly but steadily recovering from the shock resulting from the magnitude of the operations. In New York, within the last few days, capital has been evoked from some source or other in volume sufficient to reduce the rates "on call" as low as 4 per cent., which, at this season, is an unusually low figure. In our market, notwithstanding the small demand for mercantile purposes and the dullness in stocks, the volume of currency is quite inadequate to the wants of applicants, at least at the banks, whilst in the open market the high scale of rates demanded and the fastidiousness shown in the matter of securities and credits keep borrowers of standing patient waiters of "better times coming."

Call loans are nominally 6 per cent. on Government securities, 9 per cent. on mixed do., and discounts 8@10 per cent. for A1 signatures.

Gold opened strong at 130⅜, but declined in the course of the morning to 130⅛. The market continues quiet as far as speculation in gold is concerned, but for commercial purposes there is some demand.

In Government bonds there is only a slow movement in our market, but prices continue very steady, with a slight advance over closing prices of Saturday.

The stock market is without material change, there being an almost total absence of any speculative feeling. In State loans no sales were reported. City sixes were steady, with sales of new issues at 100⅞.

Reading Railroad was quiet at a slight decline, selling at 48⅛@48 3-16; Pennsylvania Railroad sold to a limited extent at 56⅝; Northern Central Railroad at 48; Norristown Railroad at 70; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 120; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 29 b. o.

In Canal shares the only transaction was in Schuylkill Navigation preferred, which sold at 17 b. o. 34½ was bid for Lehigh Navigation.

No sales were reported in Coal, Bank, or Passenger Railway stocks.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1100 City 6s, New	100⅞	100 sh Penna	b10. 56⅞
$400 C & A 6s, '83	83½	46 do	56⅝
$3091·74 Leh 6s, '84	81	100 sh Ph & E	b30. 29
$285 Mor Cl Sep	64½	100 sh Read R	b10. 48⅝
40 sh Cam & A R	120	500 do	48¾
10 do	85.120	35 sh Norrist'n R	70
5 do	120	22 sh N Cent R	47⅜
10 do	85.120	100 sh Sch N Pf	60 17
16 sh Leh Val	b.b 54		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1700 Leh 6s, '84	81	10 sh Norrist'n	70⅝
21 sh Cam & Am	40.121	24 sh Lit Sch	s5wn 41⅝
100 sh Read R	b10. 48¼	5 sh Bk of N Am	231
100 do	c. 48⅛	11 sh W Phila RR	61½
100 do	.b5 48 3-16		

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 W Jer R 1st m 7s	95½	10 sh Far & M Bk	124
$1000 Read 6s, '45-'80	89	5 sh Acad Mus	98
12 sh Penna R	56⅞	100 sh Read R	b30. 48⅜ 31

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119⅞@120; 5-20s of 1862, 120¼@120⅜; do. 1864, 119¼@119⅝; do. 1865, 119⅜@119⅝; do. July, 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; do. July, 1867, 118⅛@118¼; do. July, 1868, 118@118⅛; 7s. 10-40, 108⅜@108⅝; U. S. Pacific R. Cy. 6s 107⅞@108. Gold, 130⅛@130⅜. Market steady.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119⅞@120⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 120⅜@120⅝; do., 1864, 119⅛@119⅜; do., 1865, 119⅜@120; do., July, 1865, 118@118⅛; do. do., 1867, 118@118⅛; do. 1868, 118@118⅜; 10-40s, 108¼@109; 6s, 107⅞@108¾; Gold, 130¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U.S.6s of 1881, 119⅞@120⅛; do. 1862, 120¼@120⅝; do. 1864, 119¼@119¾; do. 1865, 119⅝@120; do. 1865, new, 118@118¼; do. 1867, do. 118@118¾; do. 1868, do., 118@118¼; 10-40s, 108¼@109; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107⅛@108½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅜; Gold, 130⅛@130¾; Silver, 126@129.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	130⅛	11·45 A. M	130⅛
10·40 "	130⅛	11·50 "	130⅛
11·20 "	130⅛	11·50 "	130¼
11·30 "	130⅛		

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market, on Saturday:—

From the Herald.

"The week in Wall street was a dull one, the apprehensions aroused by the late panic not having been entirely dissipated. It remains to be seen how long the caution and distrust which have been inspired by the headlong decline in stocks will continue to check speculation. While the general disposition is to wait and learn more of the full effects thereof, there is no disguising the fact that the bolder operators have already fathomed the depth of the decline, and, taking time by the forelock, are laying their plans for the future. The confusion created by the suspension of the Gold Exchange Bank was perhaps fortunate, after all, for it embraced creditors and debtors alike, and forced a cessation of hostilities all around, by which the panic was arrested and those who were on the verge of ruin enabled to recuperate. Had the full extent of the danger been known, the panic would have involved three-fourths of the houses doing business in Wall street. As it is less than ten firms have been forced to suspend. Those who are in the habit of deriving good from evil congratulate the public upon the check which has been given to the speculative mania. The stock and gold-gambling fever had taken in a wide range of the public, and a good lesson has been taught by the events of the past few weeks. The opening fall trade had been arrested by the general diversion of attention to Wall street. Now that the danger of ventures there is so evident, there has been a new stimulus given to more legitimate business, and the trade of the city feels the beneficial effects. If we examine the career of stocks during the past twelve months we shall find that in 1868 the great and overwhelming rise in prices was disastrous to the 'bear' side of the street. In the culmination of prices at the Stock Exchange just previous to the panic there was a general slaughter of the 'bulls.' Hence the story of the year shows the danger of espousing either side. The would-be speculator may think it possible to foresee on which to range himself; but the regular and legitimate course of values is no longer a precedent for operations.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Oct. 11.—The Flour market is without quotable change, there being very little demand except from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels, including superfine, at $5·50@5·75, extras at $6@6·25, Northwestern extra family at $6·50@7·50, Pennsylvania do. do., $6·50@7, and fancy brands at $8@9·50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·25@6·37½.

The inactivity which has characterized the Wheat market for some time past still continues, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 11,000 bushels good and prime Indiana red at $1·40, and some white at $1·47. Rye is steady at $1·09. Corn is dull and improving. Sales Pennsylvania yellow at $1·05; 3000 bushels Western do. do. $1·08, and some Western mixed at 96c.@$1. Oats are without change. Sales of Western at 58@60c. Barley is in good demand; 6500 bushels two-rowed New York, sold at $1·25@1·30.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $39 per ton.

Whisky is very scarce and firm. Sales of Western at $1·27@$1·30 per gallon.

THIRD EDITION

PIERCE.

The Funeral of the Late Ex-President at Concord, New Hampshire—Simplicity of the Ceremonies—The Wishes of the Deceased Respected.

FROM THE WEST.

Serious Condition of Farragut—Another Druggist's Mistake—Julia Ward Howe on Doctrinal Subjects.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Admiral Farragut is still very sick at the Sherman House, his complaint being heart disease. He is attended by Dr. Jones, formerly of the navy; Surgeon Archer, of the army; and other physicians, who are seriously alarmed about his condition. The Admiral arrived here last Tuesday from California, accompanied by his wife and Generals Vallego and Frisbie, and has ever since been confined to his room. His son has been telegraphed to at West Point, and is expected to-night. Lieutenant-General Sheridan called last evening, but was not allowed to see him.

Mary Baker, a young married lady, seventeen years old, died suddenly last evening, after taking a dose, purporting to be salts, procured at a drug store. It is supposed that the drug clerk gave her poison by mistake. She had been married but four months.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, authoress of the Battle Hymn of the Republic, preached in a city church (Robert Collyer's) last evening.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Stupidity.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—In the Criminal Court here this morning, Judge Fisher sustained the motion of the counsel of Schuneman in arrest of judgment on account of some flaw in the indictment. Schuneman, it will be remembered, was tried on the charge of abstracting unfinished notes from the Treasury Department. A flaw in the indictment arose from the stupidity of the prosecuting attorney who drew it.

In Respect.

Under an order of the President the public buildings are all closed to-day. Flags are displayed at half mast, and business is generally suspended, out of respect to the memory of Franklin Pierce.

The Old Oyster War.

Advices from Norfolk state that the old war has broken out among the oystermen at Tangier Sound. State Constables of Virginia have been driven from the field, and General Canby has ordered two companies of soldiers to proceed to the scene of the troubles.

The Yerger and Brown Cases.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Yerger case will be heard on Friday, as to the question of jurisdiction. The Brown case, from Texas, is to abide the decision in Yerger's case.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Obsequies of the Late Ex-President Pierce at Concord, N. H.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 11.—To-day were celebrated the obsequies of the late ex-President Pierce. The demonstration in the town was such as to show the warm personal regards which were entertained for him. The funeral arrangements were of a simple character, in accordance with the wishes of the deceased.

At 10½ o'clock, at the house, prayer was read by Rev. Dr. Etmes, the rector of St. Paul's, and the body was then escorted by the line of vehicles, containing the members of the bar, to the State House, in the Doric hall, in which it was placed in state, under a canopy of black and white drapery suspended from columns, with national colors interspersed. The remains were exposed to the public view for an hour.

The nine bells of St. Paul chimed solemnly while the procession was moving from the house to the State House, and during the hour that the body lay in state in the Doric Hall all the bells in Concord were tolling.

The State and public offices were closed at 10½ o'clock, and remained so till the end of the funeral ceremonies. The pall-bearers were Governor Onslow Stearns, of New Hampshire; Chief Justice H. A. Bellows, ex-Justice Ira Perley, ex-Judge Ira A. Eastman, ex-Judge Asa Fowler, Hon. L. D. Stevens, Mayor of Concord; J. Stevens Abbott, and Colonel Benjamin Grover.

FROM NEW YORK.

Condition of the Finance Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Money easy at 5@6 on call; gold steady and dull at 130¼; stocks steady with slight advance in some shares; transactions small. Foreign Exchange steady at 109¼ for sixty days, and 109¾ for sight.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Cotton lower; 500 bales sold at 26¾. Flour heavy and 5@10c. lower; sales of 7000 bbls. State at $5·50@6·30; Western at $5·50@6·55; and Southern at $6·10@10·25. Wheat dull; sales of 18,000 bushels Winter red at $1·40@1·41. Corn firmer and scarce; sales of 38,000 bushels mixed Western at 98c.@$1·05; yellow Western at $1·12. Oats firmer and scarce; sales of 26,000 bushels at 62@64c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $30·75. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at $1·21.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Anglo-American Cable.)

HAVRE, Oct. 10.—Sailed yesterday, steamship Pereire, for New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 11.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....51 | 11 A. M.....62 | 2 P. M.....66

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Norw. barque Abraham Skalle, Gregersen, Antwerp, L. Westergaard & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrinew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer James S. Green, Pace, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Webb, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Orchilla, Hevner, 6 days from Searsport, Me., in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Br. brig Abstainer, Elderkin, 12 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Smith & Harris—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Eurus, Willey, 17 days from St. Mary's, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Crocus, Colburn, 7 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, 13 days from Portland, with mdse. to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Hiawatha, Lee, 7 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, 4 days from New Bedford, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, 4 days from New Bedford.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr W. S. Mason, Lacey, 2 days from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Oct. 11.—The tide-water canal is again navigable. Eleven boats left here this morning, as follows:—

Liberty, with wheat to Hoffman & Kennedy.
Young Erwin and Francis Craig, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Wm. S. Taylor, with lumber to Trump & Son.
St. Lawrence, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Dodge Mills No. 2, with lumber, for Newark.
Walter Frick, with lumber for Norwalk, Conn.
J. L. Walters and J. J. Fansnaucht, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.
Lebanon Transportation Co. No. 3, with lumber, for New York.
Robert Furst, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Sons.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Richmond, Powers, hence, at Gibraltar 15th ult., and cleared 16th for Genoa.
Brig Nicolaus, Berg, hence, at Gibraltar 18th ult., and cleared same day for Leghorn.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Recent Gold Complications in Wall Street—The Subject Before the New York Grand Jury.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Recent Riots in France—Republican Demonstrations in Spain—Insurgents Defeated.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold Exchange Bank.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The report relative to the appointment of Jourdan as Receiver of the Gold Exchange Bank is confirmed. Jourdan is cashier of the Third National Bank. He will be assisted in untangling the affairs of the bank by Jacob Russell and John S. Canzade, the former cashier of the Gold Exchange Bank. The latter is one of the directors. It is expected that the bank will settle Friday's (Sept. 24) business within forty-eight hours. The appointment gives the bank a receiver in its own interest.

Failed.

Fitzhugh & Jenkins, a prominent banking house, notified the board to-day that they could not meet engagements.

Gold, 130¾. Stocks dull and steady.

The Mission Cause.

The Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions met here this morning—Bishops Green, of Mississippi, Bedell, of Ohio, Wilmer, of Louisiana, Talbot, of Indiana, Odenheimer, of New Jersey, Doane, of Albany, and Robertson, of Missouri. The attendance of clergy and laity is very large. The Domestic, Foreign, and African Missions Committee will report to-day, and the session is expected to continue till Wednesday evening.

The Recent Gold Troubles.

Judge Ingraham, in charging the Grand Jury at the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, directed their attention to the recent gold troubles in Wall street, and directed them to investigate the matter, and see if the complications arose from an unlawful combination.

S. P. C. A.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals this morning passed resolutions against all pigeon shooting matches.

The Erie Railway.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Erie Railway is in running order again.

Fatal Accident.

UTICA, Oct. 11.—A man named William Birmingham fell from a fourth story window, and was killed.

The Gold Exchange Bank.

It is reported that A. H. Brown, Receiver of the Gold Exchange Bank, has been succeeded by A. N. Jourdan, and is now turning affairs over to his successor.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Stocks steady. Money 5@7 per cent. Gold, 130. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 120¾; do. 1864, do., 119¾; do. 1865, do., 119¾; do. do., new, 118; do. 1867, 118; do. 1868, 10-40s, 108¾. Virginia 6s, new, 53½; Missouri 6s, 86¼; Canton Company, 51½; Cumberland preferred, 27; New York Central, 178; Erie, 32¾; Reading, 96¼; Hudson River, 158; Michigan Central, 121½; Michigan Southern, 85¼; Illinois Central, 132¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 102½; Chicago and Rock Island, 106¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185¾; Western Union Telegraph, 36½.

FROM WASHINGTON

U. S. Supreme Court.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The United States Supreme Court convened at the usual hour, and the Chief-Justice announced the following decisions on certain motions:—Exparte Edward M. Yerger, petitioner. The motion for habeas corpus and certiorari in this case is directed to be heard on Friday next, but the discussion will be wholly confined to the question of the jurisdiction of the Court to issue the writ.

Ex parte Brown and others, petitioners. These are the cases of certain parties in Texas charged with murder, and a habeas corpus and certiorari are asked to remove them from the jurisdiction of military commissions. The cases are directed to be passed for the present and to abide the decision on the motion in the case of Yerger.

The State of Texas vs. Whitechiles, et al. The Court denied the motion to reopen this cause for the purpose of taking further testimony, and directed that the motion to perfect the decree be heard on the next motion day.

The case of Yerger will be the first taken up on Friday.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Funeral of Ex-President Pierce.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—The funeral of ex-President Pierce was appropriately observed here to-day. The Custom House was closed, the flags on the shipping in the harbor and on the public buildings were at half-mast, and the bells of the fire department tolled.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—Cotton quiet and nominally 27c. Flour dull and weak, with quotations nominally unchanged, but holders will make concessions to effect sales. Wheat dull and weak; prime to choice red, $1·40@1·47. Corn firm for Southern; white, $1·10@1·12; low grades, $1@1·05. Oats dull at 58@60c. Rye, $1·10@1·15. Mess Pork quiet at $33. Bacon firm; rib sides, 20½c.; clear do., 21c.; shoulders, 17½c.; hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 19c. Whisky in good demand at $1·21½@1·22.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Seizure of Liquors.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—The liquor store of Burgess, Thaxter & Co., Federal street, was visited by State constables this morning, who seized between $4000 and $5000 worth of liquors.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Mining Outbreaks.

By Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Despatches from Aubin, in the Department of the Aveyron, have been received. Up to a late hour last evening no new outbreak had occur

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

TROUBLE AHEAD IN FRANCE.

From the N. Y. World.

The Peace Congress at Lausanne, the other day, proclaimed the Republic of Europe, and informed the inhabitants of the Continent that they were no longer the subjects of emperors and kings, but the free citizens of the United States of Europe. Victor Hugo, in his most dazzling pyrotechnical rhetoric, announced that the Federal European Republic was already founded *de jure*, if not *de facto;* the last of all wars was soon to be fought; frontiers were to be blotted out, kings deposed, and paid soldiers replaced by gratuitous citizens; "civil lists, well-paid donothingisms, salaried clergy, remunerated judgeships, aristocratic sinecures, gratuitous concessions of public buildings," were to become things of the past; and socialism and republicanism were to meet and kiss each other, and then to stamp out forever that "monster with a thousand claws, that sinister incarnation of the old monarchical and military crime which gags and plunders us; which claps one hand over our mouth and the other into our pockets; which has for its share our millions, the budget, the judges, the priests, the soldiers, the lackeys, the palaces, the civil lists, the armies, but not the people." These are the ravings of a man of genius gone mad, it may be said; they are a missing paragraph from the most crazy chapter of "L'Homme Qui Rit;" but when we have laughed at them with mingled scorn and pity, and turn to see how Louis Napoleon proceeds with his work of crowning the edifice of constitutional liberty in France, and upon whom the Cortes at Madrid are about to confer the crown of Isabella, we see cause to moderate our mirth. The free citizens of the republic of Europe are impatient, it seems, of longer submission to the monster with the thousand claws, and are making plain their determination to slay him. What is going on in Spain is by no means unexpected, but the news from France is startling. On the 26th of October, if the *Rappel* has not been deceived, "the Deputies of the Left will sign a protest declaring that the Emperor has violated the constitution, and that they consider themselves absolved thereby from their oaths of fidelity to him." The *Rappel* is not the best authority for any statement; and it scarcely seems probable that the opposition side of the French Legislature, having resolved upon a *coup de main* which can only end either in the overthrow of the empire or their own destruction, should kindly give nineteen days' notice of their intentions, and advertise the exact time and place for the performance of their tragedy. Nevertheless, it is clear that affairs in France are in a most critical condition, and that an explosion can be much longer delayed seems highly improbable. It is remarkable that the increasing strength of the democratic party, in France and in Spain, is due much more to the blunders of the Emperor in the one case, and of the Spanish monarchists in the other, than it is to any act of wisdom on the part of the Democratic leaders. Had Prim and Serrano been prepared with their new prince before they got rid of their old queen, or even had they been able to agree upon a candidate for the throne at the moment when the Cortes voted that the Government should continue to be a monarchy, it is most probable that tranquillity would now prevail throughout Spain, and that the republicans there would long since have been crushed out. In like manner, had Louis Napoleon, once having resolved upon the substitution of constitutional for personal government in France, gone boldly forward with the work, it is almost certain that by this time the voice of discontent within the empire would have been hushed. It might have been wiser had he refused to surrender his prerogative at all; but, having once announced that it was necessary to surrender it, it was folly to hesitate and dally upon the threshold of the inevitable. When the Emperor told the Chambers that, as a last resort, parliamentary government was to be tried, the declaration had the effect of dampening the hopes of the red republicans and of inclining the hearts of the moderate liberals towards the ruler whom they had hitherto hated. The conservative classes, who dread revolution, as do all men who have much to lose and little to gain, being told by the Emperor himself that personal government was not to be longer relied upon for the safety of society, were certain to co-operate heartily in the new experiment, by the success of which they were assured they could alone find safety for the future; the moderate liberals were disposed to give the experiment a fair trial, at least; and the reds, who were then few and comparatively powerless, found it difficult to obtain listeners when they denounced the proposed reforms as delusions and snares. The cue for the Emperor at this juncture was prompt action. Had he hurried the senatus-consultum to completion, convoked the Corps Legislatif immediately, and surrounded himself with as liberal a ministry as could be got together, the new governmental machine might have been set in motion without much difficulty, and it certainly would have been strong enough to withstand the attacks that might have been made upon it. It would have had the support of everyone in France who has anything to lose. The imperialists must have sustained it, since the Emperor himself had told them it was their only hope; the moderate liberals would have stood by it, since through its agency they could hope, in time, to limit the power of the executive to the measure of the prerogatives of one who reigns but does not govern. But the Emperor, with inexplicable fatuity, has spent the last few weeks in frittering away the support which he might have secured by a prompt and straightforward course of action. He has delayed and hesitated in setting the new machinery of government at work, and every day of this procrastination and doubt has only served to bring the proposed reform and the Emperor himself into discredit and contempt. The tone of the opposition organs was formerly one of hatred to the Emperor; within the last three or four weeks this has been changed for contempt and ridicule. The *Reveil* and the *Rappel* are as free with their lampoons as was the *Lanterne*, and they abuse the Emperor and his family without stint, and with the conviction, apparently, that he no longer dares attempt to punish them. As for the moderates, their newly born confidence in the Emperor has withered away; and even the Imperialists find it difficult to continue their trust in a man who has declared for eighteen years that personal government was the only safety of France; who then announced that personal government was "played out," and that parliamentary government must be set up in its stead; and who now makes it only too evident that he has no faith in the system which he proposes to set up, and that he would be glad to undo all the work of the last three months by a *coup d'etat*. If the assertion of the *Rappel* should turn out to be true, he will have excuse enough for a *coup d'etat;* but it may well be doubted that the Emperor has either the physical or mental resolution sufficient to nerve him to a repetition of the scenes of 1851. And, if he allows affairs to drift on much longer, the republic may be set up in France even before it is established in Spain.

CHINA AND FOREIGN POWERS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

We do not wish for a better example of the temper which most needs to be avoided in our dealings with China than the address of the American residents at Shanghai to Mr. Ross Browne. The recall of this gentleman from Pekin appears to be due to his known dislike of the Chinese policy which has lately been adopted by the United States Government—there being an obvious inconvenience in having an ambassador whose views are the exact opposite of his instructions. To console him on his departure, his countrymen at Shanghai have been good enough to express their approval of his conduct since he has been in China. The spirit which pervades their address is not such as to make his successor's post at all enviable. If the new American Minister comes resolved to carry out the intentions of his Government, he is certain to be opposed by an important section of the public to which he naturally looks for support. If the framers of the address to Mr. Browne had had the honesty to defend the policy they wish to see pursued by arguments founded on self-interest, we should not have cared to quarrel with it. A distinct intimation that you covet and intend to steal your neighbor's goods is to be met, if met at all, by something else than criticism. They have chosen, however, to justify it by a hypocritical assumption of zeal for the interests of the Chinese themselves. They soar, so far as words go, to a height far above the ordinary level of business humanity. They define the true policy of foreign powers towards China to be "one that looks towards the extension of its trade and intercourse with Western nations." But this extension is only valuable in their eyes as a step towards the "raising of China in the scale of civilization." The vulgar notion of mercantile advantage has no place in their thoughts. It is because China is so low in civilization—because she has neglected and forgotten the maxims of morality uttered by her own sages—that the presence of foreigners is so indispensable. China must for her own sake be made to advance, and as this will never be done with the consent of the Chinese Government, it must be done without that consent. New treaties must be entered into, the terms of which must be settled by the "pressure of Western opinion," and the execution enforced by "the pressure of Western power." It is taking too contracted a view of the circumstances to hold that foreign powers have merely a right to insist that China shall be civilized. "They have a clear duty in that direction." Their greater material power affects them with a moral responsibility of which they cannot divest themselves. If the Chinese Government will not "advance in a career of discreet progress," it is incumbent upon other Governments to administer the goad. This self-sacrificing theory is probably held in more or less of good faith by many people in this country as well as in the United States. It is, we presume, an undesigned tribute to the beauty of disinterestedness that these persons will not say plainly that all we have to do with China is to squeeze her as dry as possible. According to their own account, they have always an *arriere pensee* in the matter. They send out gunboats, they extract concessions, they defy the central or local authorities, or play off one against the other, just as it pleases them—for the good of the Chinese themselves. They are distressed at the bare idea of what would happen to this unfortunate people if they were left to their own devices. It is our duty to Christianize and civilize them, even against their own wishes, and it is sure to turn out somehow or other that the surest means of doing this is to make them trade with us whether they will or not.

Mr. Browne's reply to the address adopts without reserve the theory put forward by his countrymen, but his better acquaintance with the subject enables him to construct a rather telling *argumentum ad hominem* from the past conduct of foreign powers towards China. So long, he says, as treaties with China, exist they ought to be observed by the Chinese authorities; and as even the most imperfect observance of them can only be extorted under constant pressure, it is idle to profess abstinence from interference in the internal affairs of the empire. All our relations with China rest on compulsion. Of her own accord she would never have had any intercourse with us, and all Mr. Browne professes to contend is, "that having forced obligations upon her, we must compel her to observe them, or recede from the position we have undertaken to maintain." If by receding from our position, Mr. Browne understands introducing considerable modifications into the existing treaties whenever an opportunity offers for revising them, we accept his dilemma. Under the policy which was till lately pursued by Great Britain, and to a lesser degree by the United States, it was considered expedient to extort concessions from the Chinese Government which were certain to remain a dead letter unless the means of insisting upon them were constantly at hand. We do not dispute the right of the Western powers to impose what terms they pleased after a successful war. What we maintain is that experience has shown that the terms actually imposed are such as do not repay the cost of enforcing them. Mr. Browne endeavors to make out that the disputes which arise are all upon questions of interpretation, and that Christian nations are bound to adhere to what they think just, and not to what a pagan nation thinks just. "In order to be true to our own faith we can only concede so much as may be reconcilable with the sacred duties it inculcates," these "sacred duties" being, so far as we can follow Mr. Browne's argument, all summed up in one—the opening up new markets to Christian traders. In point of fact, however, there is nothing to show that the quarrels between the Western powers and the Chinese authorities do originate in questions of interpretation. The truer account of the matter is that the former have forced the Chinese Government to accord certain privileges to foreigners which it would openly withdraw if it dared, and, since it does not dare to do this, will evade. Our position is that the original extortion of these privileges was a mistake. One proof that it was so has been lately supplied by the case of the missionaries. It was clearly impossible to give them a virtual safe conduct throughout the whole extent of the Chinese territory, and yet it could not be denied that the letter of the treaty of Tientsin did justify them in looking to the British Government for something very little short of this. If our intercourse with China is to be anything better than a series of little wars, we must be content to take the Chinese willingness to trade with us as the measure of our right to trade with them.

THE REPORTED OFFER OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A report comes through a Washington telegram that the Rothschilds are about to offer a loan to our Government to any amount it may desire at four per cent. interest, and that M. Frigunet, an agent of these great capitalists, will shortly arrive to make the proposition. It is further said that this proposed action on the part of the Rothschilds has been prompted by the discovery that certain German capitalists were contemplating a similar proposition. Now, we do not know what truth there may be in this report. It may only be a bull operation on the part of those holding largely United States securities for the purpose of sending up the prices in the markets; and if we consider that the Rothschilds would not be likely to make known in advance any great financial operation of this sort, such would be a reasonable view of the character and object of the telegram. Still it is not improbable that either the Rothschilds or the German capitalists alluded to, or both, may contemplate such a grand financial movement.

In Germany United States securities are, to use a homely simile, seized as hot cakes are by the hungry. Every one who has a little money is investing in them. The securities of no nation are looked upon with as much favor. The people generally, as well as the capitalists, are buying them. It would not be surprising, then, if the heavy financial men of Germany are contemplating the offer of a large loan at four per cent. interest. Nor would it be strange if the Rothschilds have the same object in view; for there is such a plethora of capital at the great moneyed centres of Europe, and consequently in the hands of that rich house, that two or three per cent. is all that can be obtained on good security there. In the greatest centre of capital, London, money is only worth from one and a half to two per cent. Such capitalists as the Rothschilds know very well that a loan at four per cent. in a consolidated stock of this great and wealthy country would meet with ready sale. Though Europeans, and the English particularly, are cautious in making investments in the securities of foreign countries, and prefer those at home, they do not lose the opportunity of getting one or two per cent. more for their money when the credit is undoubted and the investment permanent.

Heretofore there has been a great want of knowledge in Europe about this country and its resources, and a feeling of uncertainty as to how our national debt would be managed or paid. But within the last year or two a great deal of light has been diffused through the press, the magnetic telegraph, and the myriads of letters that are sent from people in this country to their friends abroad. They begin to understand in Europe the boundless wealth of the United States and the mighty future before us. They have seen the strength of the Government and patriotism of the people under the ordeal of a terrible civil war that would have shattered to pieces any other nation. They have witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of millions of armed men promptly laying down their arms and returning to their peaceful occupations as soon as the object of the war was accomplished. They have seen a country, after having been torn to pieces and the fairest portions of it made desolate by a conflict of which modern history gives no parallel, quickly restored to order, the people returning to their industrial pursuits, as if nothing had happened, with renewed energy, and our resources multiplying as if there had been no war or its consequences were forgotten. The recuperative power, good sense, and patriotism of the republic have astonished them. To sum up the whole, the people of Europe have learned that in America we have with republican freedom both the strongest government and the greatest wealth of any nation on the globe. Then, again, the enormous income of the Treasury, at the rate of a hundred millions or so a year over and above the expenditures, shows that the debt is a mere bagatelle, and will be surely paid. Such a temporary disturbance in the gold and stock market as we had lately amounts to nothing, when we look at the wealth, prosperity, and future of the country. We perceive, then, the causes that are operating to inspire confidence abroad in American securities.

Looking at the matter in every point of view, therefore, it is evident we are paying much too high an interest on the debt, and much higher than we need pay if our finances be properly managed. Such a high interest is disastrous every way. It not only imposes a very heavy and an unnecessary burden upon the taxpayers, but it absorbs the active capital of the country to a great extent, paralyzes enterprise, and checks progress; for people will not trouble themselves about other investments while they can get on United States bonds six per cent. in gold or eight per cent. in currency, and that without their investments being taxed. The value of the bondholders' property is out of all proportion to that of other property. A loan in long consols or consols without date of redemption, could be made, we have no doubt, at four per cent., and perhaps at less—say at three sixty-five, or at a cent a day on the hundred dollars. The whole debt could be simplified and put in this form. The consolidation would not prevent the redemption of the debt and its final extinction. The Government could have a sinking fund and go into the market with its surplus income to buy up the consols at any time. Forty millions a year or more could be saved in interest and to the taxpayers, for we do not think much premium or any need be paid in the transformation of the debt if proper laws be passed for that purpose and our finances be properly managed. It would be better for the country, undoubtedly, if we had aggregated capital enough to take up such a loan here and to hold the debt at home, for then the interest would be diffused among our own people and would not leave the United States. But this is not practicable at present; money is too valuable for other purposes; and then a large portion of the debt is held already abroad. Under all the circumstances, the best thing to do would be to accept a loan covering the whole or a great portion of the debt at the low rate of interest mentioned, if such a loan be offered; or if not, to consolidate the debt here upon the same basis. Have we the statesmen at Washington to comprehend this great subject, and to put the national finances on a solid foundation? That is the question.

LAST WORDS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

To many of our most distant readers this is our last opportunity for addressing a final word on the importance of the elections to be held early next week in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Wherever citizens rightfully entitled to vote in either of those States are absent from their homes, we beg them to return in time for next Tuesday's duty. Wherever they are thinking of arrangements that will call them away or keep them too busy at home to attend the polls, we beg them at once to revise their plans, and remember that the first claim on their time, that day, is their country's.

We ask earnest Republicans to give this their special attention, because the present is one of the "off years" in our politics, and the tendency is to a very light vote, in which we always lose more in proportion than our antagonists; we ask it because, at the same time, the issues are in many respects as important as in any of our more exciting campaigns. In Ohio our friends are to decide by their faithful presence at or heedless absence from the polls whether the State that gave Grant and Sherman and Sheridan to the army, and followed them, first and last, with over two hundred thousand volunteers, is to stand recorded against the beneficent principle of equal rights for all which they fought to establish and which the fifteenth amendment is designed to secure. Will our friends remember that this matter is one of instant, vital importance? The fifteenth amendment is in the gravest possible danger—their success or failure in securing the Legislature next Tuesday may decide its fate. It will be a burning shame if Republican Ohio, through sheer, thoughtless apathy, should thus secure a triumph greater than, till lately, even her most venomous Peace Democrats have dared to hope. Of that other disgrace which apathy can likewise bring on—the disgrace of rejecting a gallant soldier in order to honor a Calhoun Secessionist run mad like Pendleton—we say less. That is more largely their own affair; but the country will learn the result with profound astonishment, if the State which so nobly sustained the war for the Union should now choose as her Governor the man who so persistently and ably opposed it.

In Pennsylvania (and in Ohio as well) the question of national honesty stands second—and scarcely second—to that of the triumph of the crowning feature of our reconstruction policy, the constitutional guarantee of equal rights for all. The election of Packer, or the election of Pendleton, would be everywhere hailed as a substantial triumph of the party that believes in paying the public debt in greenbacks, or in taxing away the interest, or in some other way evading or disowning our honest obligation to fulfil our contract as both borrower and lender understood it when it was made.

Of other and not unimportant matters involved in these elections we say nothing now. We only repeat our entreaty to every Republican to remember that the fifteenth amendment is in danger, and that the national honesty is on trial. We utterly refuse to believe that, in such a cause, such States as Pennsylvania and Ohio will be found wanting; and we call on every son of either to honor his noble Commonwealth by doing his duty!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 338 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for ONE SHARE OF NEW STOCK for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th instant.

Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscription, or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.

Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.

On stock not paid in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed on instalments from date of payment.

Subscription Books will be opened October 1 and closed November 1 next

CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY has declared a Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their Office, No. 338 WALNUT Street, on and after FRIDAY, October 15, 1869.

10 8 s31 CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1869.

The Blank Forms and Stationery necessary to conduct the General Election on the 12th instant, will be ready to deliver to the Judge of each Election Division, upon presentation of certificate of appointment, on and after SATURDAY, the 9th instant, on application to this Office.

BENJ. GORGAS, JOHN F. BALLIER, DAVID P. WEAVER, } City Commissioners.

10 8 3t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholder of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, northeast corner of NINTH and GREEN streets, on MONDAY, the first day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and immediately after the adjournment of that meeting an election will be held at the same place for four managers, to serve three years.

9 9 m4t A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

A FAIR IN AID OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN will be held at the Hall of the Philadelphia City Institute, N. E. corner of CHESNUT & EIGHTEENTH STREETS, commencing on MONDAY, October 11, and continuing one week. 10 6 9t

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. 9 22

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and after that date, at the Banking-house of WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. WILLIAM S. HILLES, Secretary and Treasurer. 9 22tf

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 303, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, issued to Clinton G. Stees, dated July 18, 1865, has been transferred on the book of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary. Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869. 9 24 tf

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT., and a special dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 12th instant, clear of taxes.

10 4 11t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcoinated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 132 S. THIRD Street, second floor, front. 9 22 1m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf§

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 29§

JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la mananna y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street. Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, &c.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
130,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,300 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	26,625 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,350 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	5,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par. Cost, $1,093,604 25.	Market value, $1,130,325 25
Real Estate	98,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	323,436 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in bank	$116,150 08
Cash in drawer	413 65 116,563 73
	$1,647,367 60

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President. GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.

JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary. THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME, IN THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY. No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $3,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 221 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York. CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$126,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

SAMUEL BANGS, President. GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary. EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary. A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	R. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

Special advantages offered to clergymen. For all further information address JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware. Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED. Cash Capital.....$300,000 00 Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $513,279 23.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President. THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President. ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 3 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. F. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas R. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President. SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4§

STRICTLY MUTUAL. Provident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY. Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH. Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual. Capital, $500,000. Assets.....$3,250,000

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President. CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President. MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 14

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL, $200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keasler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual. No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President. WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 3§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, $8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING. 2 4§

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—

City of Washington, Saturday, Oct. 16 at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Oct. 19, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$33
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$36
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 5

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE. First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$8

TO PARIS. (Including railway tickets, furnished on board.) First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$8

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF, No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C. THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. FAST FREIGHT LINE. EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

MAINE.

Terrible Hurricane.

EASTPORT, Oct. 5, via Bangor, Oct. 9.—This town was visited by a fearful hurricane last night. Vessels, wharves, stores, and fish-houses were smashed to atoms, and a large quantity of fish and oil destroyed. The steamer New York narrowly escaped loss with all on board. She was driven ashore and lost both anchors and rudder. Many merchants here have lost all their property. The heaviest losses are:—J. & S. Griffin, $10,000; E. W. French, $6000. J. & S. Griffin lost all their vessels, fish, and storehouses. J. S. Pearce lost his store and all his stock. Most of our fishing vessels are in pieces.

The Gale at Eastport.

EASTPORT, Oct. 6, via Bangor, Oct. 9.—Twenty-seven vessels are ashore in Rumney's Bay. The schooners Romp and Percy were badly damaged. The schooner Rio was lost in St. Andrew's Bay, with all on board. A barque at New river was lost, with all on board, seventeen in number. Grand Menan Island is swept, with all the weirs and smoke-houses. The towns of Lubec, Pembroke, and Perry lose heavily. This tornado has done more damage to Eastport than the great fire did. The vessels ashore are as follows:—Sarah, Ward, Rob, M. J. Laughton, Margie, Conroy, Boston, Starlight, Speedwell, Empress, Burns, Belle, Debonnaire, Willie, Mowe, and others. The Convoy, Speedwell, Commodore, and some others are complete wrecks. The revenue cutter Norswood was disabled at the beginning of the storm, and could render no assistance. All the smokehouses are down. The loss cannot be less than $500,000. A large part of the town is a perfect wreck.

The Gale at Lewiston.

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 9—Evening.—The *Journal* has a report of a great freshet in Swift river, in Oxford county, showing a rise of thirty-six feet in twelve hours in that stream, which is a tributary of the Androscoggin. The improvements of the Dennistan Steam Mill Company, for lumbering operations, were destroyed, and their large dam washed away. Scores of farms were covered several feet deep with sand, and many houses and barns were demolished. The people barely escaped with their lives, and with children in their arms, to the mountains. The farmers living on the river are impoverished and homeless.

Moseby Anxious to Kill or be Killed.

The rumor that a duel had been fought in the vicinity of Alexandria, by Colonel Boyd, the Military Sheriff of Fauquier county, and Moseby, the guerilla, is incorrect. The following letter, dated October 3, is Moseby's challenge, and as it has not yet been replied to, it is not probable that there will be a hostile meeting:—

WARRENTON, Oct. 3, 1859.—Sir:—Your note of the 2d is evasive. If I omitted your offensive language, it was because I desired no explanation or apology. My object has been to test whether you would fight as a gentleman, and to remove all pretext for farther equivocations. I now quote your objectionable language. You said that "you could prove, in Pennsylvania, that I was a highway robber." I now demand satisfaction, not explanation or equivocation. Will you fight? Colonel Smith has full authority to act. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. MOSEBY.

Colonel W. H. Boyd.

An Earthquake at St. Thomas.

A letter has been received stating that on the 17th of September the island of St. Thomas was visited by an earthquake, which occurred at ten minutes before 3 o'clock P. M., which shook the city of St. Thomas to its foundations. The shocks were so severe as to materially injure many of the buildings, shattering the walls of the Spanish and Union Hotels and other large structures, which caused a general panic among the inhabitants and the entire suspension of business. The day had been excessively hot, without the slightest breeze, the thermometer indicating 92 degrees; the barometer 30 degrees, indicating fair weather. In the interval between the first shock and 11 o'clock P. M., nine distinct shocks occurred, producing widespread terror and dismay. The writer concludes by saying:—"I had experienced many severe shocks, but nothing to compare with those of yesterday. There has been nothing like it since the great earthquake of 1867."

A Sharp Correction from General Hazen.

Brevet Major-General W. B. Hazen, in a letter dated at Hiram, Ohio, October 4, addressed to the Associated Press, Washington, says:—

I notice in the special Washington despatches of October 2, published in the West, the following:—

"THE CHEROKEE SETTLERS.

"Statements from persons well known here, and regarded as perfectly reliable, have been received concerning the reported outrages by settlers on the Cherokee neutral lands.

"The writers say that the reports circulated against settlers are, in a great part, manufactured in the interest of railroad and land companies."

The foregoing is false in every particular, and should be corrected.

The parties engaged in these outrages have from the first ingeniously denied the charges against them in such a way as to prevent, if possible, any inquiry into the matter by the Government.

In September I was sent there with troops on account of these troubles, and a personal investigation found all the charges of capturing engineer parties, partially hanging one of the engineers, burning up all their instruments and property, the tools and property of working parties, and many thousand ties, literally true in every case, besides much that has never been reported at all, as it greatly retards the prosperity of the country.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 07	MOON SETS	8 47
SUN SETS	5 27	HIGH WATER	4 59

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

T. S. HOOD, C. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 30
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 2
Silesia	Havre	New York	Oct. 2
C. of Dublin	Antwerp	New York	Oct. 2

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 12
China	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 13
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Main	New York	Bremen	Oct. 14
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 16
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Oct. 16
England	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Atlanta	New York	London	Oct. 23
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 30

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 11
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 14
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 14
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Oct. 14
C. of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz	Oct. 16
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Ship Westmoreland, Letournau, New Orleans, J. R. Penrose.

Steamship Roman, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Ital. barque Pasquale Ajello, La Naas, Bristol, Eng., via New York, Workman & Co.

Brig F. I. Merryman, Glover, Mobile, S. Lathbury & Co.

Br. brig Florence, Davison, Halifax, Workman & Co.

Schr Teaser, Henley, Portland, Warren & Gregg.

Schr A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, Roxbury, Weld, Nagle & Co.

Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, Boston, do.

Barge Veto, Gage, New York, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Br. barque George Bell, Cann, 40 days from Liverpool, with salt to John R. Penrose. Encountered very heavy westerly winds.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

BELOW.

Barque Leonidas, from Greenock; also, a light English barque, name unknown.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 9. — Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 9.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

Rockwood; G. P. Iler; Jacob Crouse; Fannie Goddard; Mary X; Peter Tancey; R. V. De Witt; Harvey Wright; C. A. Dornfield; Ironsides; M. A. Loughney; and C. A. Silliman, all with coal for New York.

James Hand, with coal for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 11.—The barge Veto, with coal for New York, left Saturday night.

L. S. C.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LEWES, Del., Oct. 9.—Passed out, brig Tubal Cain, for Key West; brig Emma Louisa Miller, for Savannah. Lying at the Breakwater, brig Potomac. Wind SE.

Spoken, brigs C. W. Ring, and Angela, from Baltimore for Boston, Barnegat bearing NW, 45 miles. Boarded, Cape Henlopen W, by S. 50 miles, brig Cairo, from Boston for Philadelphia.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 8th inst.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 9th inst.

Barque Aden, McMowan, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 25th ult.

Barque Ideligue, Durkee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Falmouth 29th ult.

Brig Neuvitas, Trask, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst., and sailed again next morning.

Brig Matilda, Dix, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 8th inst.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Burgess, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, having repaired, was ready to sail at Fall River 7th inst.

Brig Lizzie Wyman, Gamage, hence for Washington, D. C., was off the Wolf Trap 7th inst. P. M.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 7th inst.

Schr E. B. Emery, Shaw, hence, at Boston 8th inst.

Schr Mary E. Long, Hardy, for Philadelphia, was loading at St. Mary's, Ga., 2d inst.

Schr J. L. Maloy, Russell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 5th inst.

Schr R. M. Brookings, Douglass, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bath 6th inst.

Schr Bela, Brown, hence, at Savannah 9th inst.

Schr L. S. Lovering, Corson, hence, at Boston 8th inst.

Schrs Lucy, Hurlburt, from Hillsboro, N. B., and Osseo, Walsh, from Portsmouth, N. H., both for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 7th inst.

Schrs E. H. Naylor, Naylor, and S. B. Thomas, Arnold, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 7th instant.

Schrs Decora, Ingalls, and Alaska, Clark, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 9th inst.

Schr S. L. Crocker, from Philadelphia for Taunton, was run into night of 5th inst., while in the bay below New York, by an unknown schooner, damaging her in the bow.

Schr Rescue, Kelley, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 6th inst.

Schr Hannah Blackman, Jones, hence, at Apponaug 6th inst.

Schr Wm. Cellyer, Taylor, for Philadelphia, sailed from Apponaug 6th inst.

Schr George Hotchkiss, Rackett, hence, at Pawtucket 7th inst.

Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, and Lottie, Taylor, for Wilmington, Del., cleared at Boston 7th inst.

Schr Congress, York, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 6th inst., and sailed again next morning.

Schr Ossee, Walsh, from Portsmouth, N. H., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 6th inst.

Schr Ira Bliss, Hudson, hence at Providence 8th inst.

Schr Wm. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, hence, at East Greenwich 6th inst.

Schrs Gust, Warwick, from Boston; S. Smith, White, from Dighton; and Amelia, Beebe, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 6th inst.

Schr Cohassett, Phinney, hence for New London, passed Hell Gate 8th inst.

Schr Cornelius, hence, at Norwich 7th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that the Bell Tower at Pond Island Light Station, Me., was blown down in the late gale and the bell injured. The ringing will be discontinued until further notice.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Governor,
MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY.

Judge of the Supreme Court,
HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

City Treasurer,
JOSEPH F. MARCER.

City Commissioner,
THOMAS M. LOCKE.

Recorder of Deeds,
JOHN A. HOUSEMAN.

Prothonotary of the District Court,
CAPTAIN WILLIAM E. HOPKINS.

Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions,
THOMAS ASHTON.

Coroner,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Senator—First District,
WILLIAM W. WATT.

Assembly,

1st District—L. B. THOMAS.
2d District—GEORGE MAXWELL.
3d District—
4th District—WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
5th District—JOSEPH K. McCAMMON.
6th District—ROBERT C. GRAHAM.
7th District—ROBERT JOHNSTON.
8th District—JAMES V. STOKES.
9th District—JAMES BERRY.
10th District—Colonel ELISHA W. DAVIS.
11th District—WILLIAM M. BUNN.
12th District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
13th District—JOSEPH A. GEISZ.
14th District—JOHN CLOUD.
15th District—ADAM ALLBRIGHT.
16th District—Colonel MARSHALL C. HONG.
17th District—WATSON COMLY.
18th District—JAMES MILLER. 10 7 8 9 11

REPUBLICANS OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD.

DID DR. BURNELL BECOME A REPUBLICAN BEFORE THE CLOSE OF THE WAR?

He was not a Republican in June, 1862, when the Copperheads in Select Council elected him a Director of Girard College.

He was not a Republican in January, 1863, when the Copperheads in Common Council elected him a Trustee of the Gas Works.

He was not a Republican in February, 1863, when, in the Gas Trust, he had every Republican dismissed from their employ, because *they were* Republicans.

He was not a Republican in August, 1864, when he sought the Copperhead nomination to Congress and was defeated by NORTHROP.

He was not a Republican in September, 1864, when he appeared in the Chicago Vallandigham Peace Convention, as a member from the Fourth Congressional District.

He was not a Republican when he rode in the great McClellan peace procession, in the character and regalia of a delegate to the Chicago Convention, on the Saturday night previous to the Presidential election, in 1864.

He was not a Republican in February, 1865. When HILLIS, McMANES, MILLER, and BARNES took their seats in the Board of Gas Trustees, they met him as a Democrat.

He was not a Republican in March, 1865, when he complained, with great bitterness, in the Gas Board, that the Republicans had followed his Democratic example, and had turned out *all his* Democratic friends.

Now, as the War closed in April, 1865, how long before its close did Dr. BURNELL become a Republican?

BUT—We are told in 1869, five years after the event, that he is prepared to produce *affidavits* that he voted for President LINCOLN in 1864. In other words, in order to obtain office, he is ready to prove THAT, while he was acting with and was trusted by his Democratic friends, he was *cheating* them and acting in bad faith.

Is it wise to trust a man that boasts of his own bad faith? who pompously parades himself as a Copperhead on Saturday night, and on the following Tuesday deceives his friends by voting against the candidate he helped to nominate?

Can men who fought for the Flag, who voted for the Flag, who loved the Flag, accept as their respresentative this ex-Copperhead, who, having conquered all the offices within his reach in the Democratic party, now seeks the most honorable position in the Republican party?

As the RING could not find one of the five thousand Republican voters in the Ward whom they could trust in Select Council, the PEOPLE, in public mosting assembled, have selected B. F. GLENN as the Republican candidate. We need not tell you he deserves—as we hope he will receive—the vote of every Republican in the Ward. 10 9 2t

POLITICAL.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 4, 1869.

Benjamin F. Glenn, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—A large number of the Republican citizens of the Fifteenth ward, satisfied that DR. W. W. BURNELL was not the proper person to represent the ward in Select Council, and that he could not possibly be elected, took the liberty, at a public meeting held on the 29th ult., to nominate you as an independent candidate for that position. It was done under the belief that the interests of the Republican party, the interests of the ward, and the widespread dissatisfaction with Dr. Burnell, would induce you to accept the nomination.

The undersigned, who participated in that meeting, would be glad to hear from you, in order that, in case you accept, the proper measures may be adopted to place your name properly before the people of the ward, and thus, we hope and believe, secure your election.

Yours, very respectfully,

James M. Harris,	John R. Senior,
William C. Stroud,	J. Tilge,
George Burnham,	William S. Bisbing,
B. F. Hart,	Henry Hellfield,
John S. Wesley,	George M. Bilkes,
Isaac C. Price,	Thomas W. Price,
E. C. Cheseborough,	E. McFarland,
A. W. Rand,	George F. Lewis, Jr.,
William F. Geddes,	Edward D. Lewis,
J. V. Lambert,	Samuel Cooke,
Thomas Carson,	E. P. Server,
S. C. Collins,	M. Baird.
Frank C. Potts,	

1700 GREEN STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1869.

Messrs. James M. Harris and others, of the Fifteenth Ward:—

GENTLEMEN:—Your communication of this date, appraising me of my nomination for the position of Select Council, is received, and I thank you for the compliment and implied confidence.

Although I have always felt a deep interest in the civil and political affairs of the city, as well as of our common government, I have refrained from seeking public position, or accepting office, notwithstanding I have frequently been urged to do so, nor would I be willing at the present time to accept the nomination voluntarily tendered by you, if it were not for the peculiar circumstances of the case—circumstances which seem to demand, for the furtherance of the Republican *principles* by which we are guided, and which I fully and heartily endorse, that I should acquiesce in your request. I therefore accept the nomination tendered, and in the event of my election, I can only promise to fulfil the duties of the position to the best of my ability.

I am, gentlemen,
Yours, truly,
BENJ. F. GLENN.

10 9 2t

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES,
FIFTH AND LIBRARY STREETS,
October 9, 1869.

A general meeting of the Club will be held at the Headquarters,

MONDAY EVENING, October 11, 1869, at 8 o'clock.

Members and their friends are cordially invited to attend.

Several speakers will address the meeting.

By order of the Executive Committee.

ALEX. P. COLESBERRY, President.
W. HARRY MILLER, Secretary. 10 9 2t

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT,
ROBERT KNOX MILLER. 10 9 2t

LUMBER.

1869 — SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. — 1869

1869 — SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. — 1869

1869 — FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. — 1869

1869 — WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. — 1869

1869 — UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. — 1869

1869 — SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. — 1869

1869 — CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. — 1869

1869 — CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. — 1869

1869 — CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. — 1869

11§

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,
FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.
WOOD MOULDINGS,
BRACKETS, ETC.
BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.
A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates,
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.

GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.

MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.

The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.

Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.

UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.

Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.

Polite Salesladies in attendance.

A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction anteed.

9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND GENTS' NOVELTIES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27§rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL BUSINESS PHOTOGRAPHER, No. 724 ARCH Street, has every facility for taking photographs of country seats, in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style. 9 17 1m

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 9, No. 30 S. ELEVENTH Street.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blenc, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Radolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS—Fromis Ainé & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Sexar."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NACLE, COOKE & EWING,
LATE WITH HOWELL & BROS.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS,
No. 1338 CHESNUT Street.
GEORGE F. NAGLE.
H. H. COOKE, late of firm of Howell & Brothers.
H. C. EWING. 9 24 fmw1m

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS,
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 23§ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
AND
RO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
7 2 stuth6m No. 1126 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw§ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND,

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street and 752 BROADWAY, New York.

This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill, and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.

GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE [9 17 fmw3m

NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 12§ NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22§
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETINGS.

M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers and Retailers of
CARPETINGS
Of every description.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE,
In original and exclusive patterns.
1000 PIECES BRUSSELS,
Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES,
All the newest styles.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN'S
CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
9 8 wfmßm Opposite Independence Hall.

NEW CARPETS.

AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,
9 9 wsm17rp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET,
Are daily receiving large additions to their stock of
Woollens for Men, Boys and Ladies.
CASSIMERES, All-wool, from 75 cents upwards.
BEAUTIFUL NEW PLAID CASSIMERES.
BLACK AND COLORED BEAVERS, from 75 upwards.
FROSTED CHINCHILLA AND FUR BEAVERS.
VELVET BEAVERS AND ASTRACHANS.
CORDUROYS, all colors; SATINETS AND KENTUCKY JEANS.
IMPERIAL PLAID CLOAKINGS, from $1·75 upwards.
VELVETEENS, all colors and qualities.
WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS AND MIXTURES.
WHITE, SCARLET, AND SKY-BLUE CLOTHS AND CHINCHILLAS.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, ETC. ETC.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
9 22 1m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a SPLENDID LINE of
Spring Fancy Cassimeres,
Comprising all the best makes in the market,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [3 23m

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."
EVANS, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 613 MARKET STREET,
Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet day.
They are also receiving shipments of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at [9 25 3m
LOWEST MARKET RATES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Assigned Estate of JOSEPH J. GIBSON, surviving partner of the firm of Frame & Gibson.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of W. D. COMEGYS, Esq., assignee of JOSEPH J. GIBSON, surviving partner of the firm of Frame & Gibson, and to report distribution of the balance, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, October 19, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Edward Shippen, Esq., S. E. corner of SIXTH and WALNUT Streets, in the city of Philadelphia.

TAYLOR, October 8, 1869. 10 8 fmw5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of PETER McCALL and MORTON P. HENRY, Esqs., executors of ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, October 13, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

10 1 fmw 5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS!
ON THE ILLUMINATED GROUNDS,
EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN RACE AND VINE,
A REPUTATION FOR SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED,
THE MAMMOTH PAVILION CROWDED.
UPWARDS OF 30,000 PATRONS,
During the past week, have witnessed their Superb Diversified Performances.
A PROGRAMME OF SURPASSING EXCELLENCE,
Embracing all that is Novel, Interesting, Thrilling, and Sensational.
SECOND WEEK.
COMMENCING MONDAY, OCTOBER 11,
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
CHANGE OF PERFORMANCES.
First appearance of Mr. CHARLES SHERWOOD, the original Peter Jenkins, whose interpretation of this ludicrous character has been justly termed the
INCARNATION OF COMEDY.
All of the Famous Riders, Acrobats, Gymnasts, etc.
THE INFANT WONDER,
THE GEM OF THE CIRCLE,
MASTER HARRY CONRAD,
The Youngest Clown ever seen, whose acrobatic performance and mimicry created the greatest delight and enthusiasm.
THE GREAT CLOWNS,
SAM. LONG and FRANK WHITTAKER.
MR. PIERCE, THE CELEBRATED LION TAMER, WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD LIONS at the close of each performance, and feed them with raw meat in the presence of the audience.
REMEMBER! REMEMBER!!
A PERFORMANCE EVERY AFTERNOON, At 2½ o'clock.
A PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT at 7½ o'clock.
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
Children under ten years, 25 cents.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., Proprietors and Directors.
D. DE VIVO.....Business Manager
TO-NIGHT, FIRST TIME OF MARTHA.
MADAME PAREPA-ROSA.....as.....MARTHA
And the full strength of the Company.
THE GREAT ENGLISH FAIR SCENE
Will be given complete for the first time in Philadelphia, in all the details and incidents of an
ENGLISH COUNTRY FAIR.
Received on its representation in New York with the greatest enthusiasm.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, FIRST TIME OF LA DIAVOLO.
Miss ROSE HERSEE.....as.....ZERLINA
In which she will sing the celebrated variations of the "Carnival of Venice."
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13, FIRST TIME OF THE BLACK DOMINO.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15,
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE,
BENEFIT OF MADAME PAREPA-ROSA.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 11,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
In Shakespeare's Historical Tragedy, in five acts, of
MACBETH, KING OF SCOTLAND.
MACBETH.....EDWIN BOOTH
TUESDAY—Bulwer's beautiful Play of THE LADY OF LYONS.
CLAUDE MELNOTTE.....EDWIN BOOTH
WEDNESDAY—RICHARD III.
THURSDAY—THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH, THE STRANGER AND TAMING THE SHREW.
SATURDAY—BOOTH MATINEE.

MRS.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1869.

THE POSITION AND CLAIMS OF THE OPPOSING PARTIES.

ASIDE from the personal considerations involved in the present political campaign, there can be no doubt that the representatives of the Republican party have the best claim to the support of wise and patriotic citizens. The Democrats have been floundering in a series of failures for a dozen years, and during that period they have not, as a national organization, done a single creditable thing. They have, meanwhile, perpetrated scores of blunders and crimes, and so thoroughly offended and disgusted the masses of the American people that at the last Presidential election they were defeated by an overwhelming majority. No new issues have since arisen on which they can justly claim a reversal of the long line of condemnatory verdicts recorded against them, and they display their usual stubbornness in assuming in some States, and notably in Pennsylvania, by their platforms, that a Democratic victory now will be an endorsement of all their exploded heresies. It is true that great efforts are being made by the more astute Democratic leaders throughout the country to divert the attention of the people from the national issues on which they have so often been deservedly beaten. They are pretending to be all things to all men. In Mississippi they have styled themselves a National Union Republican party; in Texas they support A. J. Hamilton, one of the earliest and most enthusiastic advocates of negro suffrage, as their Gubernatorial candidate; in Virginia and Tennessee they sought power by marching under so-called conservative Republican banners; and in Pennsylvania their Gubernatorial candidate, in his letter of acceptance, totally ignored national issues. But it is not difficult to perceive the insincerity of these specious pretenses, or their desire and determination to save, amid the general wreck, all that possibly can be saved of the obnoxious cargo and the obnoxious crew of the old line Democracy. And every voter should consider well this aspect of the campaign before he decides upon voting for Democratic candidates.

The general policy of the Republican party too strongly commends itself to every patriotic man to need an elaborate defense. Suddenly called to combat the most extraordinary difficulties and obstacles, it has surmounted them all; and it is at this moment finishing up the adjourned work of the war in a satisfactory and masterly manner. It has achieved a succession of grand triumphs where its adversaries deemed defeat and disgrace inevitable, and after crushing the Rebellion, establishing liberty throughout the land, reconstructing the treason-tainted Southern State governments, and maintaining the national credit in spite of unprecedented demands upon the national Treasury, it should be permitted to adorn and complete its labors with the crowning glories which are destined to restore to the nation an era of greatness and prosperity unparalleled in the annals of mankind. Already the South, in spite of the ill-judged action of many of her politicians, is feeling the beneficial results of Grant's election. Nothing can do her greater injury than a revival of her rebellious impulses, and nothing can do her greater good than the protection of property, liberty, and life in her most obscure hamlets. The emigration and capital, as well as the continuous labor, which she imperatively needs for the development of her resources, can only be secured by the establishment of universal confidence in the maintenance of peace, order, and justice within her confines; and every vote given to strengthen Grant's administration directly promotes this important end.

Every reputable Northern business interest is dependent for its prosperity upon the preservation of the national credit. What would be the full extent of the injury inflicted by a series of Democratic victories at this juncture no man can accurately foretell; but that they would cloud the future with doubts and uncertainties, and cause much financial ruin, is painfully manifest. A large portion of that party favors either direct or indirect repudiation, and they differ mainly in the degree of their fanatical devotion to various plans for acting dishonestly in reference to the public debt. If they are allowed to tamper with the public credit, they will necessarily soon destroy it, and its destruction would produce in the country such a scene of financial ruin and convulsion as the world has never witnessed. A noble contrast to their paltry and iniquitous policy is presented by the course of the national administration. It holds the national credit as sacred as the national honor, and is rapidly preparing the way for the only sure and safe relief from present burdens, by making a legal and just reduction of the rate of interest practicable. Warring with marked success against the whisky ring on the one hand, and reducing the national expenditures on the other, it is paying off the debt with great rapidity, and by giving to the national securities their true rank in the money markets of the world, it is rapidly creating a willingness and desire among capitalists to loan the Government money at low rates of interest for the redemption of its bonds. If the people show by their votes that this policy is cordially sustained, they will materially promote all honest interests; if they favor the Democracy they will neutralize, to a large degree, all the efforts of the administration to advance the public welfare.

CALIFORNIA boasts of one righteous judge, who has just decided that, under the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, the testimony of a Chinaman is admissible against a white man. This is simple justice, yet the California Democracy are violently opposed to simple justice when a Chinaman is involved in the issue. Hitherto it has been a custom with the patriotic Democrats of the Pacific coast to maltreat a native of the Flowery Kingdom whenever an opportunity presented, and the pastime proved as harmless as it was diverting, as long as the evidence of the victim against the perpetrator was inadmissible. The decision of Judge Sawyer, however, has materially changed the state of affairs, and hereafter, when a rampageous Democrat feels an irresistible inclination to pummel a squint-eyed Celestial, there will be a wholesome fear of punishment to restrain him.

MOSEBY'S IMPUDENCE is rivalled only by the soundness of his Democracy. He thirsts for the blood of Colonel W. H. Boyd, a sheriff of reconstructed Virginia, because the latter has declared that he "could prove, *in Pennsylvania*, that he (Moseby) was a highway robber." For this assertion Moseby "now demands satisfaction, not explanation or equivocation. Will you fight?" he adds, and, in conclusion, refers Colonel Boyd to the ubiquitous Colonel Smith, who has been entrusted with "full authority to act." If Boyd is a coward, and refuses to be shot at by Moseby, we hope the latter will ascertain the fact in time to arrive in this city early to-morrow morning. He will find ample scope for his rampant Democratic energies in the Fourth ward, if the promised "club-law" entertainment is to come off.

A DESIRABLE ACQUISITION.—We expect that ex-Secretaries Seward and Walker, and the other disinterested patriots who are anxious to purchase the island of St. Thomas for the trifling sum of ten millions of dollars, will submit to the Sentae, as an argument in favor of ratifying the purchase treaty, a full and graphic description of the earthquake which visited that delectable gem of the ocean on the 17th of September. Between 3 o'clock in the afternoon and 11 in the evening, ten distinct shocks were perceptible, and widespread terror and dismay took possession of the people. Many of the public buildings were injured, the walls of large structures being frequently shattered by the pranks of their shaky foundation. An eye-witness of the subterranean entertainment states that "there has been nothing like it since the great earthquake of 1867." Even if we were not in honor bound to ratify the treaty of purchase simply because Denmark wishes us to do so, the desirableness of St. Thomas as a place of refuge for aged, decayed, and broken-down politicians should be a sufficient argument with the Senate. Between Alaska and St. Thomas we might hope, in time, to be entirely ridden of their presence.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

THE OPENING SALE OF RESERVED SEATS TO THE SINGLE NIGHTS TO THE FIRST SERIES, WILL COMMENCE TO-MORROW MORNING, October 12.

THE FIRST SERIES OF TEN LECTURES TO BE GIVEN IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER:

On Tuesday Evening, Oct. 19,
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.
Subject—"WHITED SEPULCHRES."

On Thursday Evening, October 21,
R. J. DE CORDOVA.
Subject—"THE SHAM FAMILY AT HOME."

On Monday Evening, October 25,
MISS OLIVE LOGAN.
Subject—"GIRLS."

On Wednesday Evening, October 27,
R. J. DE CORDOVA.
Subject—"OUR NEW CLERGYMAN."

On Monday Evening, November 29,
HON. S. S. COX.
Subject—"NEW ENGLAND TRANSCENDENTALISM."

On Wednesday Evening, December 1,
HON. CHARLES SUMNER.
Subject—"THE QUESTION OF CASTE."

On Friday Evening, December 3,
REV. ROBERT COLLYER, D. D.
Subject—"CLEAR GRIT."

On Tuesday Evening, December 7,
MARK TWAIN.
Subject—"SANDWICH ISLANDS."

On Thursday Evening, December 9,
R. J. DE CORDOVA.
Subject—"WHIFFIN vs. SNIFFIN."

On Thursday Evening, December 16,
WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Subject—"DANIEL O'CONNELL."

SCALE OF PRICES.

ADMISSION TO EACH LECTURE.....50 cents.
RESERVED SEATS TO EACH LECTURE.....75 "
ADMISSION TO AMPHITHEATRE.....25 "
RESERVED TICKETS FOR THE SERIES OF TEN LECTURES.....$5.
PROSCENIUM BOXES FOR EACH LECTURE.....$8.

THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT GOULD'S PIANO WAREROOMS, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET. BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY FROM 8 A. M. TILL 6 P. M. 1t

☞ PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Monthly Temperance Meeting of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held at their Hall, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Address by Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D.
Question for Discussion—"Would it be expedient for the Churches to set apart one evening in the week for the purpose of educating the people on the subject of Temperance?"
Vocal and Instrumental music under the direction of Professor HARDING.
The public are invited. 1t

☞ CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Practical Instruction in
BOOKKEEPING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, BUSINESS PAPERS, Etc.; Etc.
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.
Students received at any time, and instructed separately at such hours as may best suit their convenience. 10 11 3t4p

☞ THE WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.—The Autumn Course of Scientific Lectures of the WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, corner of SEVENTEENTH and MONTGOMERY Avenue, will commence on MONDAY EVENING, October 11, at 7½ o'clock, and will be delivered in the following order—Monday Evening—Chemistry Applied, by Professor DEALE, M. D. Tuesday—Geology, by Professor WAGNER. Wednesday—Human Anatomy, by Professor MAXSON, M. D. Thursday—Physiology, by Professor TOWNSEND, M. D. Friday—Mineralogy, by Professor WAGNER. Saturday—Elocution, by Professor SHOEMAKER. All these lectures will be illustrated by Diagrams. The best way of approach is by the Fifteenth street cars to Columbia avenue, and return by same route. Admission Free. All are invited, male and female. 10 9 2t

☞ PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH Street, south of Locust. Medical Department. Session 1869-70 commences October 6, at 7½ o'clock, with a General Introductory by JOHN O'BYRNE, Esq. Free to the public. Students desirous of attending College will call upon the Dean, W. PAINE, M. D., at the University, from 9 to 4. 9 13 tmw 15t

☞ MORNING GLORY.
It is an admitted fact that the
MORNING GLORY
BASE-BURNING HEATING STOVES
keep steadily ahead of all competitors. For superiority and economy in fuel they are unapproached. Call and see them.
BUZBY & HUNTERSON,
10 6 fmdp Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND Street.

CAUTION!—AN INDIVIDUAL USING MY name and residence is calling upon physicians and others, and obtaining favors therefrom. I caution the public against harboring him, as he is an impostor and scoundrel.
E. R. HUTCHINS, M. D.,
No. 522 PINE Street.

CLOTHING.

YOU CAN'T EXPECT TO BE ELECTED
UNLESS YOU PRESENT
A RESPECTABLE APPEARANCE!

Every candidate for office
Is invited to call at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S,
And make selections from
The vast stock of
Fine Fall Clothing,
Which is displayed
In our magnificent
"GREAT BROWN HALL"

ELECTORAL SUITS for gentlemen of all sizes, old enough to vote.
Young Gentlemen's suits for those who expect to vote before many years.
Boys' and Lads' suits, just the thing to please the more juvenile classes of rising manhood.

Vote the whole ticket; but remember that the people's choice, in matters of good taste, superior workmanship, and low prices, is the

Great Brown Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST GE BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
INTEREST 6 PER CENT. IN GOLD.

Since the opening of the Pacific Railroad, May 10, its earnings have been at the rate of about EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR. The earnings for September were

$762,177·43.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company amount to $28,816,000, and the interest liability to $1,728,960 gold, or about $2,334,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS,

To the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the road, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 13,824,000 acres. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27, and average at the rate of $200,000 per month.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years and pay seven per cent. interest in currency.

Although the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet, as they are offered in market, we continue to fill orders at the current rates.

We have no hesitation in recommending both the First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS,
10 11 mwf6t No. 40 South THIRD Street.

DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [8 10 4

SILVER PLATED WARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

MEAD & ROBBINS,

SUCCESSORS TO JOHN O. MEAD & SON,

Manufacturers of the Finest Grades of

SILVER PLATED WARES.

We make our own goods; deposit the Silver accurately by weight, and Warrant each article by our Trade Mark on the base, and by written guarantees if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French Wares, and artistic in design and elegantly ornamented.

CUTLERY.

Pearl, Ivory, and Rubber Cutlery in great variety, plate and unplated, in quantities as required.

N.E. Corner Ninth and Chesnut,
10 1 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOW READY,
FALL STYLES
BOOTS and SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

DRY GOODS.

BESSON & SON,
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER FOR SALE

Black Drap d'Hiver,
Black Drap d'Alma,
Black Velour Russe,
Black All-wool Poplins,
Black Silk and Wool Poplins,
Black Ottoman Poplins,
Black Poplin Biarritz,
Black Irish Poplins,
Black Epanglines,
Black Velour Imperial,
Black Satin de Chines,
Black Satin-faced Merinoes,
Black French Merinoes,
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres,
Black English Bombazines,
Black French Bombazines,
Black Parisiennes,
Black Tamises,
Black Mousselines,
Black Batistes,
Black Cretonnes,
Black Silk and Wool Cretonnes,
Black Drap de Paris,
Black Alpaca Biarritz,
Black Alpaca Poplins,
Black Alpacas,
Black Mohair Pachas,
Black Double Warp Alpacas,
Black French Alpacas,
Black Bombazine Alpacas,
Black Mohair or Glossy Alpacas.
Black Serges.
Black Mohair Tamises.
Black Australian Crapes.

ALSO,

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,

All Qualities of Best Lyons Makes.

ALSO,

Black Thibet Long Shawls.
Woollen Long Shawls,
Waterproof Cloths,
Jouvin's Kid Gloves,
English Crapes and Veils.

ALSO,

Second Mourning Dress Goods

IN EVERY VARIETY.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CHINTZES,

ETC. ETC.

All Goods Sold at the Lowest Market Prices.

OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
WILL OPEN
CLOAKS AND SUITS,
WEDNESDAY, October 13.
10 11 3t

COOPER & CONARD

HAVING COMPLETED THE REBUILDING OF THEIR STORE, AND HAVING DEVOTED SOME TWO MONTHS TO THE SELECTION AND MANUFACTURE OF A NEW STOCK, ARE NOW BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

OUR FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, AND OTHERS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AND SEE US.

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,
AND
Nos. 1 and 7 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS

Have now possession of the entire premises
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
Where they are prepared to exhibit their NEW AND FRESH STYLES OF
LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.,
NEW CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ROGERS' GROUPS
All late importations, received since their disastrous fire. 4 5 mwf5p

DRY GOODS.

ISH POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
OPENED THIS MORNING,
2000 Yards of Irish Poplins.

Equal to Pim Bros', at $2 per yard, in all the choice shades. Also,
5000 yards at $1·50 per yard, worth $2.

These goods are worthy the attention of the ladies, as they are less than gold cost,

AT GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
CHEAP STORE,
No. 7 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

ELEGANT SILK-FACED POPLINS.
ELEGANT RICH PLAID POPLINS.

Elegant Empress Wool Poplins, only 75 cents.

In fact, the largest stock of FINE DRESS GOODS will be found at

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
ONE-PRICE STORE,
No. 7 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

EIGHTH STREET EMPORIUM FOR
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
OPENED THIS MORNING,

BLACK GROS GRAIN AT $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN AT $1·75.
HEAVY AND RICH AT $2.
The best $2 Black Silk in the city. Admitted by all to be the cheapest Black Silk offered this Fall.

AT GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
SILK STORE,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.

DEMONSTRATION IN
VELVETEENS! VELVETEENS.!

Handsome Silk Finish at 75, 87c., $1, and $1·25.
Tynon's Silk Finish equal to a Ponson's.
Velvet, wide, at $1·50, $2, $2·50, $3, $3·50.

THE CHEAPEST GOODS YET OFFERED.
ALL THE ABOVE AT
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
CHEAP STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
10 9 2trp PHILADELPHIA.

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.

Having deferred our purchases of

DRESS GOODS

UNTIL THE AUCTION SALES

In New York and Philadelphia, were fully inaugurated, and the lowest prices made, we are now in daily receipt of all

THE POPULAR STYLES,

Which are offered at

Lower Prices

Than corresponding styles have been sold at for years.

The cheap location we occupy enables us to sell at a small advance on Auction Prices.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
10 8 3t Above Willow.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.

BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
Has now open his
FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION OF
CLOAKING CLOTHS.

ASTRACHANS in Black, Browns, and White.
CARACULLAS,
SEALS,
VELVET BEAVERS,
VELOURS,
CHINCHILLAS, WHITNEYS, TRICOTS.
BLACK ESQUIMAUX AND CASTOR BEAVERS.
WHITE AND FANCY CLOAKINGS. [9 11 5p

BLANKETS,
ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES

PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
9 6 mwf3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

RAPSON'S
TRIMMING AND ZEPHYR STORE,
No. 132 North EIGHTH Street,
10 9 1m Corner of Cherry street.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING OF THE NEW STORE.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL

Respectfully announce that, having completed the building of their store, they will have their

OPENING TO-DAY.

After an experience of twenty-five years in the retail DRY GOODS, and having formed connections with manufacturers and importers, both in this country and Europe, and buying our goods exclusively for cash down of first hands, we claim to be able to give them to our customers at less than the first cost to many retailers.

We now offer all the makes of

Sheeting and Shirting Muslins,

By the piece, at and less than jobber's prices, by the yard, at a small advance.

LINEN GOODS.

We offer probably the largest stock of HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS in Philadelphia, imported by ourselves, or purchased direct of the importer.

BLANKETS.

We receive our Blankets direct from the manufacturer; we have always made Blankets a leading article in our business, and we are now able to sell wholesale or retail any make on as good terms as they can possibly be bought.

FLANNELS.

Our Flannel counter will be supplied with Swansea, Welsh, Saxony, and all the American makes, to which we particularly invite the attention of consumers.

CANTON FLANNEL.

At this counter will be found everything made, from the poorest to the best. Also, English Canton Flannel.

TICKING AND CHECKS.

Designing to make these a specialty, we have placed upon this counter all the qualities from 12½ cents to the very best manufactured. Upholsterers are invited to examine our goods and prices.

MARSEILLES QUILTS.

We receive these goods direct from the manufactures in Europe, and have in stock imported Quilts for double beds from $2 up to very finest made.

AMERICAN QUILTS.

Honeycomb, Bridal, Lancaster, Allendale, Empress, etc.

COMFORTABLES.

These are supplied in any quantity or quality, or made from your own selection, in one day's notice.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
No. 1017 MARKET STREET,
10 11mw2t PHILADELPHIA.

EXTRAORDINARY
REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer

Extraordinary Bargains

IN
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.

This stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and more replete with staples and novelties of recent importations than any other in this city.

ONE PRICE
AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No 727 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of
India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,
At moderate prices. With a choice selection of
NOVELTIES
In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 9 2m

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
J. JUEL,
No. 1530 MARKET STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACHMEN'S GLOVES
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF WHITE SHIRTS,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 10 10 1mrp

FLOUR.

L. ENOWLES & CO.,
FLOUR MERCHANTS,
No. 1218 MARKET STREET,
Selling Agents for "HARPER'S FERRY MILLS;" also ST. LOUIS, SOUTHERN, and Pennsylvania brands of [10 8 6t4p*
Family Flour.

WINES.

GIESLER & CO. CHAMPAGNE.
Just received an invoice of
200 CASES
VERZENAY; GOLD LABEL
AND GOLD LABEL DRY.
QUARTS AND PINTS.
For sale by
JOSEPH F. TOBIAS & CO.,
10 1 10trp Nos. 206 and 208 South FRONT Street.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11, 1869.

Poor Thing.

That notorious twaddleist upon virtue and the nude drama, Olive Logan, has written to the New York *Herald* a characteristic note, wherein she says she does not object to fair criticism or honest opposition, but that the recent attacks upon her by the *New York Citizen and Round Table* are the last straw that has broken her camel's back. It was fondly hoped that the letter-writing business had gone out with the departure from New York of Lydia Thompson and her "partner," and it might have been supposed that one so thoroughly posted in expediency as Miss Logan ought to be, would at least know when to keep silent. Two qualities about her may legitimately be admired, her assurance and her industry. It is these two which have made her name known wherever the *Illustrated Western World* is read, and the blonde burlesque slang is still spoken. I have never been able fully to understand why the detractors of Miss Logan should object to her preaching virtue. Scandalous journals (like the *Citizen and Round Table*) are fond of saying, "Physician, heal thyself!" But what reader of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH would object to taking Dr. Pancoast's advice because he suspected that physician to be himself suffering from dyspepsia? I have said Miss Logan talks twaddle, but then her twaddle is not vicious. Twaddle never is. When Satan himself preaches morality, as he sometimes does, to serve his turn, he becomes a platitudinarian. Still, the very platitudes are piquant, considering the circumstances under which they are uttered; and therefore I hope the virtuous public will continue to read "Letters to Anonymous," by the authoress of "Women and Theatres."

Young Men's Fashions.

Some sweet fashions for young men are out. One of these is the low-necked shirt, so low indeed that the shoulder-blades are all but visible, and the Adam's apple is fully revealed nestling in virgin purity amid a nook of linen. The masculine throat has been too long concealed, and among expressions of feminine admiration we may expect this autumn to hear, in addition to "What handsome teeth Mr. So-and-so has got," the corresponding remark, "Yes, my dear, and what a delicious neck!" Shirt-fronts, too, are elaborately embroidered and lined with rose-colored silk. At jewellers', masculine bracelets, inscribed with memorial names and dates, are displayed, and even handkerchief rings, for full-dress occasions. Add to these the Fra Diavolo hat with peacock's plume, checked vest patterns of all possible shades in combination, and patterns for trousers consisting of small squares rainbow in hue, underlying larger ones. Add to these again buttons of pearl, amethyst, and carbuncle, and it will easily be understood that the male belle is just as "finnicky" as the female one about personal adornment. I say nothing of masculine powders and cosmetics, because this is a theme of which nothing is supposed to be known; but I simply put the question whether the creature who sports bracelets and wears a low-necked shirt for the purpose of displaying a snowy bo—— that is, throat, is not equally susceptible to the blandishments dormant in *rouge vinaigre* and oxide of bismuth?

Hiring Hair.

Let me not conclude the subject of fashion without a word on the practice of hiring out hair. I suppose it is fair to conclude that a similar practice obtains in all large cities; but I learn now for the first time that it is extensively followed here, not only with regard to wigs, but to all the varieties of switches, braids, curls, and frizzes, so that one cannot feel sure that a girl's hair is her own, even on the sordid principle of being bought and paid for.

Election Caprices.

All Saturday afternoon an immense wagon, surmounted by a revolving framework, with the words, "Democrats! Register, Tuesday, Oct. 12," printed thereon in both German and English, moved along Broadway and the Bowery, and created a great deal of stir. The wagon was drawn by four white horses and an enormous bell sent forth thunderous tintinnabulations.

The

Brega of Burlesque-Blondism

were stirred on Saturday before Judge Brady in the Court of Common Pleas. While the L. T. Troupe were performing at Niblo's a brilliant creature named Mack was engaged by Mr. Henderson to localize "Ixion" with witty hits that should be at once metropolitan and mythological, according to the requirements of burlesque. According to Mack, he never got paid for these lucubrations; and according to Henderson, they were entirely too bad to deserve paying for. Here is a specimen:—

"Hold on: such language ought not to be your roles. Arrest me, like young Fisk did Sam Bowles."

An application was made in court to have the piece put on the short calendar, it being sworn that it would not occupy more than an hour on trial. The counsel for the defendant, however, opposed the motion. The case, he said, would occupy at least a day or more, as the question involved was the "merits of a dramatic composition." The Court observed that the composition was of the very poorest order. This was hard, but the additional remark, that it was "too bad even for burlesque," was worse. So the Court refused the order, and the case kept its place on the calendar.

Clerical Gold Gamblers.

It is nothing new to say that whatever vice you find practised among the laity you find practised in the pulpit. Gold-gambling is an instance of this. There are plenty of clergymen in this city who understand the gold-gibberish as completely as any bull upon Wall street, and who are not deficient in other knowledge necessary to the successful gold-gambler. One of these is understood to be the Rev. Dr. Murray, who, some years ago, invested largely in oil stocks, and became a petroleum prince, of peace. His speculations in breadstuffs were equally successful. The Rev. T. P. Akers, a Methodist minister from the South; the Rev. T. A. Hoyt, the eloquent Presbyterian, bear an equally unblemished reputation in this respect. Among the more notorious of these godly gamblers are the Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Trinity Church; the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, the Rev. S. T. Spear, the Rev. Sydney A. Correy. Each of these gentlemen bears the reputation, among worldly people, of having worshipped the golden calf. After all, it is but a step from the Fulton Street Prayer Meeting to the Gold Exchange Room, and the service of God and the service of Mammon may be described as just six blocks distant from one another. Gold-gambling clergymen probably console themselves with the fact that their Master went into the Temple, and that in this euphemistic age it would be too demonstrative to make a whip of small cords and overturn the tables of the money-changers. And, besides, there would be too many tables.

ALI BABA.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO the Pioneer Dry Goods Store on West Market street was founded by Messrs. R. D. & W. H. Pennell. To-day we chronicle with pleasure the opening of a commodious and handsome store at No. 1017 Market street by the same gentlemen. A quarter of a century's devotion to the needs of their patrons; a thorough knowledge of the manufacturing and importing trade, enabling them to buy goods at first hands, thus saving to their customers a handsome percentage; courteous attention to the wants of all purchasers, and an acknowledged probity of dealing that makes their word as good as their bond, have combined to give them a business character above reproach. They now offer to their customers a line of staple goods equal to any in the market, comprising all grades of Sheeting, Shirtings, Linens, Blankets, Flannels, Tickings, Checks, Marseilles and American Quilts, etc. Their stock is well worth an examination.

CITY ITEMS.

FALL OVERCOATS.—*A fine assortment of these sensible and useful garments, better in fit and style than any others ready-made in Philadelphia, at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere. Also, a full stock of all kinds* MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING, READY-MADE, *and of Materials in the Piece, to be made to order, comprising many entirely new and choice styles.*

☞ *Samples of Materials sent by mail when desired.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets, BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 613 Market street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

A VERY FULL and choice stock of Ready-made Clothing, at the lowest rates, may be found at CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

REMOVAL.—STEPHEN F. WHITMAN has removed his CONFECTIONERY AND CHOCOLATE ESTABLISHMENT from No. 1210 Market street, to his NEW BUILDING, S. W. CORNER OF TWELFTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THERE IS GOOD AUTHORITY for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of Consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race; and yet, in the formative stages, all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the EXPECTORANT OF DR. D. JAYNE, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on Pulmonary Complaints; and it cures Bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century; and if those who are threatened with Lung Diseases, or any of the symptoms of Bronchitis or Asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere.

THE FALL AND ITS DANGERS.—Animal as well as vegetable life is powerfully affected by the great atmospheric change that takes place in the Fall. But for the flowers, the foliage, and the herbs of the field there is no help. Their time has come, and die they must. It is otherwise with man. For him the means of reinvigoration have been provided by skill and science. To recruit his exhausted energies and fortify himself against the disorders generated by the sudden depression of temperature and the unwholesome exhalations of autumn, let him tone his nervous system, invigorate his digestion, and give edge to his appetite with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. He may then face the morbid influences of the season fearlessly. The chilling night dews and heavy morning mists will have no power to make him shiver and burn, to affect his liver, to disorder his stomach or his bowels, to rack his joints with rheumatism, or to render any latent element of disease in his system active or dangerous. To the sufferer from general debility, whether constitutional or arising from other causes, this potent vegetable specific is earnestly recommended. And let it be remembered that physical *weakness opens the door to all maladies.* Vigor is the chief defense of the human structure against all causes of disease, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be truly pronounced the safest and surest of all invigorants. It is the most genial of all vegetable tonics, and is admirably adapted to the wants and weaknesses of the more delicate sex, as well as to the ailments of men.

Full Overcoats from $6·50 to $25.

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☞ *FALL OVERCOATS FROM $6·50 TO $25*
☞ *FALL OVERCOATS FROM $6·50 TO $25*
☞ *This is one of the most useful garments any one can have for cool mornings and evenings and chilly days. We are prepared to show the new styles of Fall and Winter Wear, and have the LARGEST, BEST, and CHEAPEST Stock of Gents', Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

CORNELIUS—HARMER.—On the 7th of October, at No. 2116 Palmer street, by the Rev. J. Hervey Beale, GILBERT D. CORNELIUS, JR., to HANNAH HARMER, both of this city.

TINNEY—GIFFORD.—On September 30, by the Rev. Washington B. Erben, Mr. WILLIAM E. TINNEY to Miss MARY B. GIFFORD, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BARTLETT.—On the 10th instant, KATE, daughter of Margaret and the late James Bartlett, aged 14 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mary street, below Seventh and Federal, on Wednesday afternoon next at 3 o'clock.

BOYD.—October 10, LILLIE GERTRUDE, youngest daughter of Andrew and Susan Boyd, in the 23d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 15 Mill street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the Market Square Presbyterian Church.

CASTNER.—On the 8th instant, JULIA A., wife of Samuel Castner, Sr., in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 319 S. Third street, on Wednesday morning at 9½ o'clock.

GERMAN.—On the 9th instant, MARY ANN GERMAN, daughter of William and Eliza Gorman, aged 17 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandparents, Elwell and Mary Ann Albertson, Maiden lane, west of Long lane, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Lutheran Church.

McINTYRE.—On the 9th instant, Mrs. ANN McINTYRE, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Michael Magee, No. 114 Laurel street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

MEYER.—On the 10th instant, PHEBE ANN, wife of Jacob Meyer, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 159 Richmond street, Eighteenth ward, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.

Our Cutters are men of talent.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,

9 15 wfm3 No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8rp

HORSES AND MULES FOR SALE.—Good workers, sold for want of use only. Apply at Stables of Knickerbocker Ice Company, TWENTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets. 10 6 18trp*

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Recent Storm on the North-eastern Coast—The Disasters Resulting Therefrom—This Evening's Market Quotations.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—The steamship Nereus, from New York, reports at 2·30 P. M. on Sunday, in thick weather, off Fisher's Island, was in contact with the United States steamtug Speedwell, from Portsmouth for New York, and had her stern and wood ends started. The tug was not much damaged.

The steamer Bristol, of the Fall River line, went ashore during a fog last night in Coddington cove, four miles from Newport, but will be got off at high water to-day without damage. The passengers are all safe, and will be forwarded to New York to-night by the steamer Providence.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Delegates to the Great Commercial Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 11.—Up to 1 o'clock to-day the names of 143 delegates had been registered at the office of the committee of arrangements. These delegations are principally from the South. At 11 A. M. ex-President Millard Fillmore held a public reception at the Court House. He was introduced by Mr. F. Fox, of this city, in a very neat address of welcome, which was replied to by Mr. Fillmore.

FROM EUROPE.

This Evening's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 11—4·30 P. M.—Consols for money 93¾, and for account, 93¾@93⅝. 5-20s of 1862, 84⅛; of 1865, old, 84⅛; and of 1867, 82¾; 10-40s, 76¾. Erie, 23⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11—4·30 P. M.—Cotton opened quiet, but closed irregular at 12⅛@12½d. for uplands, and 12⅝@12⅝d. for Orleans. Sales at the opening estimated at 7000 bales; closing not yet given. No. 2 red Western wheat, 9s. 1d.

LONDON, Oct. 11—4·30 P. M.—Linseed Oil, £29 12s. Sugar quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

CIGARS.

229 S. FRONT ST. 229 S. FRONT ST.

S. FUGUET & SONS,

(ESTABLISHED 1823),

IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CIGARS,

No. 229 S. FRONT St., below Walnut.

Freshly Imported Cigars in or out of Bond.

Of our Manufacture, thirty varieties; quality warranted. [10 1 10t5p

Assortment and prices to suit all buyers.

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FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET,

Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

HUTTON & McCONNELL,

FURNITURE WAREROOMS, No. 809 MARKET STREET.

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, the Latest Styles and best Manufacture. Also, FEATHER BEDS and MATTRESSES. mwf3m

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SAVING FUND SOCIETY

WILL COMMENCE BUSINESS AT ITS

NEW OFFICE,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF

WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET,

ON MONDAY, 11th inst.

10 8 3t

MINCED MEAT.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

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THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.

The undersigned is now ready to fill all orders for the above celebrated MINCE MEAT, so universally known all over the country.

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S. W. CORNER

FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN,

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FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 10 8 tfrp

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OF ALL GRADES, AT RETAIL.

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SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.

PETERSON & CARPENTER,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 914 CHESNUT Street,

8 5 fmw6 PHILADELPHIA.

TO AN INTELLIGENT PUBLIC.

Sewing by machinery has long ceased to be a chimerical idea. The only point in doubt is, which is the BEST.

THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

We do most emphatically and earnestly pronounce to be that

GREAT DESIDERATUM

So long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentialities of

A PERFECT MACHINE

ARE COMBINED.

THE PARHAM Sewing Machine Company,

Having purchased all the old patents of Mr. CHARLES PARHAM, a well-known inventor of rare abilities, of twenty years' standing; also his several *new* and *very valuable Patents* for certain later improvements, and also, at a considerable expense, obtained a general license to use the many patents owned by the old-established

WHEELER & WILSON CO.,
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
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By the employment of the oldest and most skilful mechanics and operators, and whose judgment and varied experience have been consulted, only those features of the numerous patents possessing *long-tried merit* are used. By such a grand combination,

THE NEW PARHAM

IS, UNDOUBTEDLY,
THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST!
THE BEST AND MOST PERFECTLY FINISHED!
ITS MOVEMENTS AS SPEEDY AND AS LIGHT AS ANY OTHER MACHINE.

IT USES A STRAGHT NEEDLE,
MAKING A TIGHT LOCK-STITCH
THAT CANNOT BE UNRAVELLED,
PERFECTLY FAIR UPON BOTH SIDES,
IT HAS THE NEW NEEDLE-HOLDER.
NO SPRINGING OR BENDING OF THE NEEDLE IN CHANGING FROM COARSE TO FINE, THEREBY AVOIDING ALL DROPPED OR MISSED STITCHES.
IT USES THE CELEBRATED SHUTTLE-CARRIER.
NO RACE OR GROOVE EMPLOYED.
NO SOILING OR OILING OF THE THREAD.
NO FRICTION OR WEARING OF THE SHUTTLE.

The largest piece of work will pass under it.
It will Sew the Finest and most Delicate Fabric Without the use of paper underneath.
It will Sew the Heaviest Beaver Cloth, or Linen Duck with Linen Thread, Marseilles, Pique, and English Lastings, Pass over Seams, or Turn Corners Perfectly.

IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, QUILT, TUCK AND GATHER.

All machines finished in the highest degree of the art.

All Cabinet Furniture of the most beautiful and chaste designs.

THE PARHAM New Family Sewing Machine

Is fully warranted in every particular. Full instructions furnished by obliging and experienced lady operators at the residence of a purchaser.

The Company will furnish the instrument upon suitable and easy terms.

Principal Office and Salesrooms,

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10 6 6t PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE

Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE,

S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT

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THE LATEST AND BEST.

THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

(EASY TERMS).

Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. Is adapted for every description of family sewing, and for light manufacturing purposes; is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable Family Sewing Machine ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; is perfectly free in all its movements, is very light running, and it is a pleasure for the operator to use it. Call and examine it at the Office of

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TABLE SILVER.
TEA SETS.
FANCY PIECES.

A large variety especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTATION.

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FINE GOLD ENGLISH LOCKETS,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, AT LOW PRICES.

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SPECIAL AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA FOR

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WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

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MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

JACOB HARLEY, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE, No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 10 9 1mrp*

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SABLE FURS,

RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY.

The subscriber having made the above articles a SPECIALTY in his business, has prepared a large assortment in different styles at his Store,

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Established 44 years ago.

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FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE, HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE. No. 1328,1330 by 137. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN, 8 31 No. 158 N. NINTH Street.

No. 131 EIGHTEENTH, ABOVE WALNUT Street, near Rittenhouse Square—The most complete and elegant medium size DWELLING in west part of city; lower floor solid walnut finish; every convenience for sale, with possession. J. F. LIST, No. 629 WALNUT Street. 8 25 fmwtf

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE HANDSOME DWELLING HOUSES, Nos. 1524 and 1526 ARCH Street. Apply to CHARLES B. DUNN, 10 6 10t No. 226 WALNUT Street.

TO LET—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Meals, in a private family. No. 2001 WALNUT Street. 10 4 mw6t*

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE CITY. Also to canvass the city.

The most liberal commission given. Apply or address No. 704 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [10 6 12t

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Combination Sofa Bed

Is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

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Selecting some choice passage of the best standard authors, of sufficient length to occupy half an hour in its perusal, there is here food for thought for every day in the year; so that if the purchaser will devote but one-half hour each day to its appropriate selection, he will read through these six volumes in one year, and in such a leisurely manner that the noblest thoughts of many of the greatest minds will be firmly implanted in his mind forever. We venture to say, if the editor's idea is carried out, the reader will possess more information and a better knowledge of the English classics at the end of the year than he would by five years of desultory reading. They can be commenced at any day of the year. The variety of reading is so great that no one will ever tire of these volumes. It is a library in itself. 2 2mwf3rp

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AND

COOKING RANGES.

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Cubic feet of space, thoroughly heated by EIGHT medium-sized GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACES, at United States Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

PERFECT SUCCESS.

It is three years since the above Furnaces were invented and offered to the public. The advantages they combine have given them a most signal success. Already in our city it has taken the lead.

AND THE DEMAND CAN SCARCELY BE SUPPLIED.

The community are assured that the essential features which have given the Golden Eagle such unbounded popularity are not found in any other Furnaces now extant.

An examination is solicited.

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THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers, SHARPE & THOMSON, 27 wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.—COMSTOCK'S PATENT REVOLVING FLUE RADIATOR

Should be in use on every Heater and Stove. It increases the heat fifty per cent. and saves nearly one-half of the coal, and will also heat a room above in place of a stove. CALL AND SEE THEM at the manufactory of C. J. DOUGHERTY, No. 129 N. NINTH Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 6rp

BOUTWELL.

The Secretary of the Treasury's Speech at Horticultural Hall.

Mr. Boutwell stepped forward, and was received with round after round of cheers. Men sprang upon benches and waved their hats, ladies waved handkerchiefs, and for a few moments the audience was almost beside itself. When quiet was restored, Mr. Boutwell said:—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentleman:—I have not come here to-night to meet you for the purpose of making a partisan speech, nor merely because an election is pending. I know very well how large the interests of the country is in what may be done here in this city and in this State, and in another great State of the Union, on Tuesday next; but, as a mere party issue, I would have left it to the judgment of the people, without interposing a word myself either for good or for evil.

We cannot, however, be insensible to two great considerations, involved in some degree; but they are not the principal considerations involved in the contest in which you participate. One of those considerations undoubtedly is:—Whether the administration, which is the successor of an Administration that, as far as the people was concerned, has been the administration for the eight preceding years, shall now be entrusted and justified by the voice of a great people. (Applause). That is a consideration to which I cannot be indifferent.

There is another consideration, which has more of a personal character, and that is:—Whether the Chief Magistrate of this Republic—a man called in the pressure of the exigency of the struggle for national existence from comparative retirement to the command of an army of a million of men, whose conduct he guided with the most consummate skill to a skillful issue in the restoration of this government, shall be indorsed and justified by the people whom he has loved and served so well. (Applause.) By your voice, in common with the general judgment of your countrymen, you called him from the greatest military position, which he had earned by his services, by his devotion, by his patriotism, by his unexampled conduct in the command of your citizen soldiers. It is a matter of some consequence, not to me so much, but to you, to the country, to the world, to posterity, that there should be no shrinking on your part as to what your voice and your judgment should be now. (Applause.)

The President's Policy.

This occasion, however, is not personal, even to the President of the United States. But I may say here, what gentlemen upon this platform would gladly indorse, that in all the long years of this nation's life no man has been called to the Chief Magistracy who brought a larger share of patriotism, of unselfish devotion to the public interests, of capacity equal to any emergency, either in war or in peace, (Applause.) These—one generally, and the other to some extent personal—are great considerations to you and to the country; but they are not the considerations which has brought me here to-night. It is rather whether now, when having passed through the struggle for national life, when by the voice of the people the Declaration of Independence has been made a living fact (applause)—that all men are created equal (applause); when the flag of the Republic waves over every foot of the territory of the Union; when justice has been everywhere organized into law; whether now the people of this country are faltering in the application of those great principles of justice is the only important question which remains for your decision. That consideration is, whether you will so identify yourselves in the judgment you have now given with the policy of the President and his administration as to render it certain that the obligations—pecuniary, chiefly, and others also—which you incurred in the struggle for national existence shall be faithfully kept. (Applause.)

No Repudiation of the Debt.

It is not so much a question whether the public credits shall be paid, as it is whether forty millions of people have the conscience and the sentiment of right so imbedded in them that they will do right, even though it were to their own hurt. (Applause.)

I am aware that there are differences of opinion in the country as to whether the public debt should be paid exactly in the manner contemplated by the Administration, and by the men whom you have entrusted with power. And I may say here in one single sentence, which comprehends, as I understand, the entire policy of the Administration in regard to the public debt, that it is to be paid, principal and interest—(applause)—that it is to be paid principal and interest according to the terms of the contract, and in coin, or that which men will receive as the equivalent of coin, without any abatement whatever. (Applause.) And this not so much—though that indeed would be sufficient—because they have intrusted their property to this country upon the pledge given; but because it would develop in forty millions of people such a disregard of right and the principles which underlie individual and public prosperity as to render them the scorn of the nations through all ages. (Applause). It is not that I plead for men who have taken your promises. They have their rights. But it is because you would prove yourselves base and unworthy the character of American citizens if you should hesitate to do what you have promised to do. (Applause.)

I am aware that there are those who go into an inquiry as to whether the public creditors shall receive dollar for dollar equal to the amount of the obligations. There are those who institute inquiry as to whether the interest already paid is not sufficient to satisfy the public obligation, and justify us in compelling the bondholders to release the evidence of the obligation. There are others who propose to pay the principal and discredit the interest. Well, my fellow-citizens, all these are snares and delusions: they are schemes. There is but one way out of the difficulty, if you please to call it a difficulty; but as I will have occasion to show you, not a very great difficulty. But there is one way, the way which the honest merchant uses, and that is to meet his obligations manfully and to fulfill them to the last cent, if he has the ability. (Applause.)

Some have suggested to us that we should pay these obligations in other promises not bearing interest—greenbacks, United States Treasury notes. Well, the answer to all that is, gentlemen, do you propose to pay the Treasury notes, the greenbacks, that you issue in payment for bonds? If so, in what? Certainly in nothing but coin. The substitution of one promise to pay for another promise to pay is not a liquidation of the obligation you have made.

Results of Repudiation.

Have they considered, also, how detrimental this policy is, as every wrong policy always must be detrimental, even to those who defend and maintain it? Have they considered that the whole banking system of the country is based upon these promises of the Government of the United States.

Have they considered that the saving institutions are filled with these obligations of the National government; and that when you invalidate and repudiate these obligations, it is not wealthy men alone that suffer? The evil extends to every laborer, and to every hearthstone in the country. The moment the greenback or the Treasury note is invalidated, or its value diminished by the overissue, is it the rich men alone who suffer, or is it not rather poor men, who are feebly able to shoulder the loss? Rich men are generally men of sagacity; at least, they have credit for the possession of an average share of that quality. The moment they see the government issue a thousand or two thousand millions of greenbacks, which they are compelled to receive in exchange for the other notes, or for the government bonds, what would they do? They would go into the markets of the country, purchase real estate, ships, houses, lands, flour, wheat, everything which had the color of property in it; and the worthless and depreciated currency of the country would be left in the hands of the laboring people of the country. I would say—and I suppose I address here in this city a mass of laboring men—there never was a more insidious and dangerous delusion submitted to the laboring people of this country than that there is any safe way for them, except to maintain the doctrine that the public debt is to be honestly paid. (Applause.) If they give their votes and their countenance to the opposite theory, that by any scheme, or trick, or plan, they can escape the obligation that rests upon them, depend upon it the weight of the evil will fall very largely upon them.

The Wealth of the Country.

Now, gentlemen, is that debt so large that the people of this country ought to shrink from its presence? It is large in figures. It is two thousand five hundred millions of dollars two thousand one hundred millions bearing interest. But is it a debt from which the people of this country ought to shrink? I venture the assertion that it is not; that it is a less debt in proportion to population and property than the debt of the Revolution, which our fathers did not hesitate manfully to assume, and honestly to pay. (Applause.) In the year 1791 the United States owed seventy-five millions of dollars funded debt. In 1801, when Mr. Jefferson took the Presidential office, it had risen to eighty-three millions. We were then a people hardly more than three millions in numbers. We have no estimates of the value of the property of the country, but it probably was not more than one-fiftieth as much as it is to-day. Three millions of people, and a debt of a hundred millions of dollars; property to the amount of one thousand or two thousand millions of dollars. To-day we are forty millions strong; we have an accumulated wealth in this country of not less than fifty thousand millions of dollars. (Applause.) During Mr. Jefferson's eight years of office, the public debt was reduced from eighty-three to fifty-seven millions—a reduction of twenty-six million of dollars in a period of eight years—a service for which he received and for which he deserved the thanks of this country. Assuming the property of the country now at fifty thousand millions of dollars, and the property of the country at the commencement of this century at two thousand millions of dollars, and the debt of to-day is much less than the debt of 1801. (Applause.) Consider, also, that the capacity of the people to pay the debt is immensely increased by the introduction of labor-saving machinery. The productive power of one man in this country for the purpose of creating wealth is at least four times as great as the productive power of a man at the commencement of this century. Consider, also, that the wages of labor, the profits of business, and the accumulations of wealth are at least four times as great in this year as they were at the commencement of this century. Consider all these facts together, and the public debt to-day dwarfs in comparison with the public debt which was assumed by the nation when it came out of the colonial existence into the supreme majesty of the nation. (Applause.)

How to Redeem the Debt.

Our capacity for paying the debt which remains, may be measured and estimated by considering what we have done. If none of the public debt had been paid from 1863 to the present time the funded debt of the country would not have been less than three thousand two hundred millions of dollars, in addition to the three hundred and fifty-six millions of United States notes in circulation. But by the system of taxation which has existed—which has, at times, undoubtedly borne heavily upon the people—this debt has been reduced several hundred millions of dollars. And if, in these six years, exhausted as we were by the war, we have been able to pay twenty-five or thirty-three per cent. of the public debt, are we to hesitate now, with a population constantly augmenting, and with a valuation continually increasing? With the capacity of the people to produce wealth accelerated in a great degree, are we to hesitate as to what our course is to be for the next few years? If we were to pay a hundred millions of dollars a year which we can pay if the present system of taxation be permitted to remain, the public debt will be extinguished in less than fourteen years. (Applause.) If we pay fifty millions a year, which we can pay, and annually reduce taxation, the interest-bearing public debt will be extinguished in about twenty-two years. And if we pay but twenty-six millions a year, and reduce taxation, as we may, to a very large degree, the interest-bearing debt will be extinguished in about thirty-two years. (Applause.) The astonishment, gentlemen, is that under these circumstances there should be any question in this country, among any class of people, as to what the policy of the country should be. There ought to be no question.

A Lower Rate of Interest.

But I come, gentlemen, to call your attention to a feature of the controversy in which your are intimately concerned, and that is this:—We are now paying on the larger part of this debt, six per cent. interest. The events of the last six or seven months, demonstrating the ability and the disposition of the people of this country to pay its debt, has rendered it not only probable, but, in my opinion, certain, that we can speedily refund so much of this debt as we desire to refund, at a rate of interest not exceeding four and a-half per cent. (applause), thus saving to the country and to the people who pay the taxes, from eighteen to twenty-five millions a year. And that is the practical question involved in the election; and it is precisely that point which I desire to impress upon you, as it is the consideration which induced me to come here.

The credit of this nation is due to the disposition and the ability of the people to respond to all the obligations that have been assumed. The world has no doubt of our ability. When they consider the extent of our territory; the salubrity and variety of our climate; the fertility of our soil; the unceasing capacity of our mines to contribute to the wealth of the country and of the world, they can never doubt as to our ability to pay our debts. If, then, your credit in the markets of the world is depreciated to the extent of one per cent. as compared with the credit of the most favored nation upon the globe, that depreciation is due to the want of faith in your disposition to pay your debts. And just in proportion as you furnish evidence of your indisposition to pay your debts, just exactly in that proportion will the depreciation of your credit continue. (Applause.) You come to the consideration of this question here, and to-night. It is for the people of Pennsylvania and of Ohio, and of the Union, to say whether, by your votes, you will indicate to the world that there is no doubt about your disposition to pay these debts. (Applause.)

These are the practical considerations to be presented to practical men. If you intend to repudiate these debts, then say so, and follow this by the power which you have to get rid of the interest and principal together. If you do not intend to repudiate them, then your duty, as well as your interest, is to declare unitedly and with emphasis the debt is to be paid. Create confidence in the world that you are ready and willing to assume all your obligations, and have the advantage of the reduced rate of interest growing out of the increased confidence of the world in your determination.

I will spend a few moments further, gentlemen, to enforce this idea by showing you what has been recently done. Within the last six or seven months we have paid fifty-six millions of dollars of the public debt. (Applause.) The credit is due to the country. The President desired an economical, honest administration. He desired that honest men should be appointed to places of public trust, especially in the collection of the revenues. When we have thus paid fifty-six millions of the public debt since March last, are we, in the presence of that fact, to shrink from what is before us?

Of all the means calculated to injure public credit and to render taxation unnecessarily odious, there is nothing more efficient than to intrust the collection of the revenues to dishonest men, who, having exacted from the tax-payers what was due the government, appropriated it to themselves. It cannot happen in a country so vast as this, that honest men can always be secured. but I know that the President of the United States desires more than anything else, that nobody shall be put in office or retain any office unless, in the performance of his duties, he acts according to the laws. You have paid fifty-six millions of the public debt since the 1st of March last. Shall we, in the presence of that fact, shrink from what is before us? To be sure, there is taxation, but it is not grievous taxation, and more than that, it can be gradually, year by year, diminished. The burdens, whether heavy or light, can be gradually removed from the people. I thought it might not be uninteresting, although the facts are very well known, to state how far the revenues and proceeds of taxation bear heavily upon the people. During the last year from distilled spirits, and the manufacture and traffic in distilled spirits, wine and every kind of liquors, there was derived a revenue of forty-four millions of dollars; from tobacco, manufactured, twenty-three millions of dollars more. Here are nearly seventy millions of dollars which, I suppose, in the judgment of most of us, is not unnecessarily heavy. Then about six millions from taxes on fermented liquors; we get six millions from transportation of merchandise through the country, which should be removed as soon as the condition of the Public Treasury will permit. There are six millions more from the sales of merchandise from the income tax, thirty-four millions from stamps, and fifteen millions from other and smaller items, sufficient to make an aggregate of one hundred and fifty-eight millions of dollars.

This system of taxation can be changed so as to relieve the burden of taxation from the mass of the people. A greater amount of the internal revenue is derived either from the luxuries of life or from taxes on people who are able to pay, and the burden upon the laboring people of the country is, after all, very small. But I must say that no system of taxation is desired that does not look to a larger taxation upon luxuries or upon accumulated property, thus relieving the labor and the ordinary business of life to as large a degree as possible.

How the Debt Has Been Reduced.

I desire to call your attention to the manner of the application of the revenues of the country to the payment of the public debt. The public debt of the country presents itself in three forms—bonds issued by government, payable at a time in the future, and bearing interest, most of them at six per cent., and a small proportion of them at five per cent.; the currency of the country, known as greenbacks, used for circulation, and issued by government without interest. Then there are outstanding fifty millions of three per cent. certificates, interest and principle payable on demand and in currency.

When the Secretary of the Treasury found himself in possession of five, ten or fifteen millions of surplus funds he would appropriate it to the payment of one or the other of these forms of indebtedness. By the law of Congress he was prohibited from diminishing the amount of greenbacks below three hundred and fifty-six millions. That was the amount issued when he came into the Treasury Department, and that amount has under the law been continued substantially the same. Therefore, he could not, without violating the law, redeem and cancel the circulating medium of the country, whatever his opinion might be. Then there are fifty millions of three per cents held by the banks. They answer, to a certain extent, the office of currency. They were held closely by the banks and would not be given up except upon some sort of pressure. The Secretary of the Treasury did not avail himself of the liberty to employ this pressure, even if it were in his power to do so; but, moreover, he felt that it was, to some extent a departure from the law of Congress by which he was required to allow the volume of currency to remain as it was when he entered office. Therefore, there seemed only the course which has been pursued to purchase six per cent. bonds at the market price. And this is a statement not by way of explanation, but a statement of the reason which controlled the Administration in the application of the surplus fund, applicable to the payment of the public debt.

An Argument to the Workingmen.

Now, gentlemen, in leaving I wish to address a few words to the laboring people, because I see there is a disposition to divert their attention from the real issues before the country, and to lead them to a course of action prejudicial to their own welfare and the welfare of the class to which they belong. It is eminently true that the laboring classes in a country like this can profit by nothing except justice. (Applause.) There may be other classes of men who, from position or from wealth, or from other surroundings, may gain temporary advantages over their fellow men by a system of injustice and wrong; but the man who labors with his own hands to maintain a family by the sweat of his own brow is interested in nothing so much as justice. For how can he ask justice of the officers of the government, of his fellow men, if he desires justice in the performance of the duties that devolve upon him. His interest is in wise laws, honestly administered by faithful public servants, who do their duty under all circumstances; and above all, it is his interest in laying a firm and deep foundation of the government under the universal system of public instruction. (Applause.) And, my friends, so long as in Pennsylvania and in New England, the great valley of the Mississippi, and upon the slopes of the Pacific, shall be and remain the system of public instruction supported at the public expense, unto which are brought for education the children of the rich and of the poor, where justice is taught as the supreme law of individuals and public life. This nation will remain. It will prosper. It will advance. (Applause.) It will be the guide to the nations of the earth, and if in the performance of this duty we falter there is no security. It is only by general intelligence, by individual virtue, aggregated and made powerful, that the government with the rights of the people can be secure.

Laboring men, see that in your city, in your town, in your district, the means of education are furnished to your children and the children of the whole people. Inculcate justice, recognize the great doctrines of independence, not some, but all men are created equal. (Applause.) Recognize and act upon these great principles and nothing can shake your government. (Applause.)

Neither the repose of peace can weaken nor the shock of war disturb it. It is more powerful in the intelligence and virtue of the people than any other notion can be, either in the capacity of the hereditary nobility or in the integrity even of the monarch. Rule, laboring men, the land in which you dwell, but rule under principles of virtue, guided by intelligence. (Cheers.)

GENERALITIES.

Ze Horrible Aligator.

The town of Alton, Illinois, has recently been thrown from its balance by the hooking of a gigantic fish "of the alligator species." He was 7 feet 5 inches from head to tail, 4 feet in circumference, and weighed 160 pounds. His scales are said to have been of the size of a quarter of a dollar, which is not a satisfactory statement, for though we remember to have seen a quarter of a dollar in our youth, we have quite forgotten its exact diameter. The Alton fish was further remarkable for "a bony snout," and a fearful set of grinders and incisors. There is not an Alton man but might say, with Trinculo, in the play: "Were I in New York now (being acquainted with Mr. Barnum), and had but this fish painted, not a holiday fool there but would give a piece (of currency)." Instead of this, however, "the delicate monster," having been stuffed, and having also received a pair of glass eyes, goes to ornament the museum of Shurtleff College.

An Editor's Ultimatum.

An editor in Newbern, N. C., presents the following card, which tells its own story:—

"Having been intruded upon while attending to my duties at the *Times* office, I take this occasion to say that I am tired of having every person who happens to be in a fighting mood step to the door and ask me out, and this is to inform all who have already done this thing, and such as expect to do so hereafter, that I do not advertise to be a prize-fighter, and have never carried, nor intend to carry, concealed weapons, but that I shall continue to defend this paper and its friends against all attacks, without fear or favor, shall not consult the taste of any pugilist, but rather be governed by a sense of justice toward myself and those whose principles I advocate. I shall continue to walk the streets of this city at my leisure when I have occasion to do so, and no threats of chastisement will prevent me from going where I have occasion to in the discharge of my business. F. H. STERNS."

The Paris Murder.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Sept. 25.

The interest inspired by the Pantin crime remains unabated, and the most revolting sketches of the victims appear in respectable papers. *Figaro* announces that its sale has increased 30,000 a day since the murder, that the traffic on the line to Pantin has augmented, that picnics on the spot where the Kinck family were exterminated are the order of the day, and that a speculator has bid a high price for the ground. The news of the arrest of the two surviving Kincks, father and son, arrived this morning. The son was captured quite by accident at Havre. He was dining with some other low characters, when a marine gendarme looked in and asked for papers. Kinck got confused, was taken into custody, and on his way to the Station House tried to escape by jumping into the dock and drowned himself. A gallant fellow plunged in after him, and, after a desperate struggle in the water Kinck was landed, and is now in safe custody. The father is also said to have been arrested, but this report appears doubtful. It is mentioned that M'me. Ratazzi was present at the Morgue during the post-mortem examination, and evinced not the slightest emotion.

The Russian Skopzi.

All the efforts of the Russian Government have proved unavailing to put a stop to the extravagances of the Skopzi. The *Don*, a usually well-informed paper, gives an account of their last exploits. On the 13th of September a party of four hundred of these fanatics left the town of Balatschow and proceeded to a neighboring wood to pray. The scene witnessed on their return was horrible. A madman, named Wasiloff, declared that he was the Son of God, and, after choosing twelve apostles from the party, called for a human sacrifice. Five victims were at once selected, placed on a number of wagons which had been piled up for the purpose, and burnt alive. A woman who had distinguished herself by the violence of her religious paroxysms seized the shaft of the cart and beat two young girls to death; while another female was first trodden under foot and then literally torn to pieces by the fanatical crowd. Other details are given of the horrors enacted, which are utterly unfit for publication. It is impossible to say what further excesses might not have been committed if the Governor of the town, being informed of the facts, had not despatched a company of soldiers and arrested the whole party, who are now in confinement, pending the inquiries of a commission sent from St. Petersburg to report on the subject.

Huxley on Cannibalism.

Professor Huxley has expressed an opinion that in the earliest ages of the world the first impulse of man was not to love his neighbor, but to eat him; and at a recent meeting of the Archæological Society of Copenhagen the savans assembled from all parts of Europe, including such well-known names as Worsaae, Hildebrand, and the celebrated Belgian professor, M. Spring, unanimously agreed that cannibalism prevailed among the primitive inhabitants of the globe. On one point, however, opinions are divided, some holding that man-eating was a matter of taste, while others are inclined to look on it as a religious, or rather superstitious, observance. As late as the year 785 Charlemagne issued a decree sentencing to death any individual convicted of having eaten a witch in order to destroy her spells. Witch-eating can hardly been a matter of taste, as even "those who were fond of the flesh could not have been partial to bones." Buckle quotes comparatively recent instances of anthropophagy connected with religious feelings, in Germany, during the Thirty Years' War, and in Scotland at about the same period. Among the most curious documents produced at the meeting was a manuscript of St. Hieronymus, who asserts, on the authority of a native of Great Britain, that children were a staple article of food in that country.

A Plot Within a Plot.

A New Orleans despatch to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* has a story of a counterplot in Cuba, or a plot within a plot, whose purport is that certain wealthy Cubans in the island, opposed to insurrection, are about to unite with the resident Spaniards in a "struggle for independence." The curious part of the story is that "General Robert E. Lee was resolved upon for President of the Republic of Cuba, and the position offered him for ten years." We are further assured that "the documents offering General Lee the position of President have been forwarded to him." Perhaps this may be fairly ranged with the many indications of the connection of restless ex-Confederates with Cuban affairs. The high position of General Jordan (formerly Beauregard's Chief of Staff) in the Cuban army; the number of ex-Confederate officers fighting with him; the successful recruiting for Cuba in the South; the large proportion of ex-Confederate officers on the Hornet—these and similar circumstances show that the Cuban forays from our shores are in part the vent of a restless Southern military spirit, even as the Canadian raids of the Fenians were in good part the vent of the restless military spirit of Irish volunteers who had served in the Union army.—*N. Y. Times.*

Good-Natured Little "Phil."

Phil Sheridan seems determined to pattern his future oratorical efforts after the example of his great prototype, Ulysses. He believes with Grant that brevity is the soul of wit, and therefore when the people at the Wisconsin State Fair called upon *le petit General* for some remarks, he mounted a lager beer keg and said:—"Ladies and gentlemen, I know you do not expect me to make a speech, and so I will only make my bow." He bowed, but was again called for, and came forward, bowing, and said:—Ladies and gentlemen, I will repeat my little speech and give way to others." And this, doubtless, is the right way; for one William Shakespeare has said that, in peace, there is nothing so becomes a man as modest stillness and humility.

The Campaign in Philadelphia.

Here is an editorial squib from the New York *Tribune:*—

A political campaign in Philadelphia appears to be rightly so called, for it involves a considerable expenditure of ammunition. A corps of political banditti calling itself the Keystone Club, and devoted to the interests of the liberal-handed Packer, carries about with it extremely convincing and persuasive arguments in the shape of firearms, and whoever will not be instantaneously converted to an unbounded admiration of Packer is made a martyr on the spot. There is so much promiscuous firing that friends as well as foes fall before the fusillades of "the Democracy," and there is a talk of putting the police (all "Democrats") into fire-proof boxes, and of building a fortress for the Mayor to reside in. We hope that those who sell powder to the Packerites get cash for their merchandise; for if they charge it to Packer, it is our firm opinion that after the election he will repudiate the debt.

Mormonism Rampant.

The Salt Lake *Telegraph*, Brigham Young's organ, says the Denver *News*, has an article bullying the United States judges, and in substance threatening that unless they administer the laws to suit the Mormons they must quit the territory. The particular point referred upon is that previous judges have refused naturalizing papers to those who would not say, when questioned, that they were not polygamists, or not in favor of the system. If the candidate for naturalization refused to answer questions on this subject, the *Telegraph* complains it was immediately assumed that he was guilty, and naturalization papers were refused him. The assumption that a Mormon practises or encourages polygamy is not a very violent one, and the only question is as to the right of the Judges to refuse naturalization on this ground. The law requires, in addition to other conditions, that the candidate shall show to the satisfaction of the Judges "that he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. The Mormon, who sets the law at defiance, and sustains others in doing it, cannot stand this test, and cannot complain that he is wronged by exclusion from citizenship. Whether the Judges have the authority to apply this test is another question, but it is a just and proper test.

Lawlessness in Mississippi.

The Vicksburg *Times* of September 21 contains the following:—

"We met yesterday in this city Mr. Chandler, of Issaquena county, who is on the way to Jackson to obtain from General Ames military protection for the law-abiding citizens of his county. He informs us that the negroes in that section are conducting themselves in a most outrageous and lawless manner. About six weeks ago, he says, a negro magistrate sent a posse to arrest two citizens, Messrs. Robertson and Pope, who had a personal difficulty. About twenty-five or thirty, armed with double-barrel shot guns, proceeded to make the arrest. They arrested eight men, some of whom they tied upon their horses, and with cocked and presented guns marched them to the county site.

"Mr. Chandler says that the party fired into his residence, where there was a lady, and behaved themselves otherwise in a most insulting manner. Last week one hundred and fifty or two hundred, armed, met and declared they would kill every man on Deer Creek, or drive them away. Mr. Chandler represents the crops as very good, but it is impossible, in the present unsettled condition of affairs, to have them properly attended to. The reports from Sunflower represent almost as bad a state of affairs as in Issaquena."

"Mellikee" Dead Heads.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Our reporter happened to be standing at the door of the Chinese Theatre a few evenings since, looking at the visitors to the establishment as they filed in. Three well dressed, fashionable youths presented themselves at the door and with a well-assumed air of *insouciance* proceeded to walk in.

The Celestial doorkeeper demanded the customary entrance fee, but was informed with a lofty air that the gentlemen were representatives of the press, and entitled to admission without the absurd preliminary of paying anything. The Celestial could not understand it, and called to his assistance another gentleman who spoke English with more facility than himself. He asked on what grounds the three gentlemen presumed to enter on the free list.

The spokesman at once replied:—"Why, we are members of the press. I represent the Chicago *Bladder*, this gentleman the *Evening Lamp Post*, and this the New York *Daily Turnip*—we want to visit your place."

The Celestial, completely dumb-founded at the array of powerful journals thus brought before his bewildered gaze, in the persons of these gay humbugs, bowed to the earth, and led them in with the greatest politeness to a prominent place in the theatre.

A New Gas Spring.

Professor S. A. King, the aeronaut, recently visited in West Bloomfield, Ontario, N. Y., a natural gas spring, "or rather," as he says, "the flow of natural gas generated in the bowels of the earth, and escaping through a vent made by sinking a well 500 feet in depth, in the hope of finding oil." The pipe through which the gas escapes is five inches in diameter, and the gas rushes out of it at the rate of at least 15,000 feet an hour. He made some tests of the gas, and found it to be a rich carburetted hydrogen, bearing with it as it issues from the opening a quantity of vapor of petroleum. In this State it is twice as dense as coal gas, and consequently will lift but half as much if used for ballooning purposes. To avoid the disagreeable effect of the escaping gas, it is kept burning almost constantly as it issues from the pipe, some ten feet from the ground, but there is a pipe inserted lower down from which a supply of gas is carried into a building near by. By way of experiment, Professor King filled a small paper balloon of about 12 feet capacity, inside the building, with the gas. The balloon was then passed out of a window, and as soon as it was let loose it was caught by a current of air and blown directly towards the flame of the burning gas, upon which it danced and turned over and over for a number of seconds, and finally escaped without taking fire, and was soon out of sight in a cloud.

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Which will be steadily augmented by the development of the Pacific Coast, by settlement along the line, and by the natural increase of traffic.

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A FIRST MORTGAGE

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OR,

THE YOUNG ROVERS!!!

A Boy's and Girl's Voyage.

BY LEON LEWIS,

Author of the "Witch Finder," "Water Wolf," "Boy Magician," "Silver Ship," "Red Knife," etc. etc.

CHAPTER I.

THE YOUNG LOVERS.

Among the many charming homes by which the eastern shores of Long Island had become adorned, a score of years ago, was one which pre-eminently engages our attention. It was situated upon the fairest of the broad inlets which characterize the southern side of Shelter Island, and was occupied by Mr. James Lawrence, a retired merchant prince of New York.

There were but two persons visible about the grounds.

The one was a mere boy, a youth of sixteen or seventeen years, but one whose every look and action, young as he was, gave striking promise of no ordinary manhood.

The companion of our hero was, like himself, at the very threshold of actual existence, scarcely turned of fourteen, flushed with the promise of a noble and glorious womanhood.

She was Lily Lawrence, the only child and heiress of the retired merchant. Behind the young couple were the grounds and mansion; before them two small sail-boats, one of them bearing this name—The Water Lily.

"I begin to be tired, Richard," at length murmured the young girl. "The boat is now in the shade, as pleasant as can be, rocking softly on the beach. Let us sit down in it."

"Agreed, Lily," responded the youth. "We'll have a good talk with each other."

"Well, what shall we talk about?" demanded the little maiden.

"Let's talk about our future, Lily—what we will do when we are grown up," suggested Richard.

"I can't look forward farther than to-night," said Lily, smiling. "Papa and mamma will be home about ten o'clock from New York, with loads of presents for you and me, Richard. Let's guess what they will bring us, Dick."

"Well; I guess a new dress for you, Lily, some jewelry—and a lot of puzzles and games."

"I guess a lot of books for you, Dick, and a new set of chessmen, and a splendid gold watch."

The boy's eyes sparkled.

"How good father and mother are to me!" he said, with deep feeling. "They could not treat me better if I were their own son, instead of a waif washed on their beach years ago, before you were born, Lily."

"They love us equally, Dick," said Lily, tenderly. "I hope they won't forget our presents," she added. "I'm half-afraid they will, because they went to New York on mysterious business."

"Mysterious business?" echoed the lad.

Lily nodded her head sagely.

"Yes," she said, "You know, Richard, I've got a dreadful uncle, an awful bad man that used to make papa lots of trouble?"

"Yes, Lily."

"Well, it's my opinion that my wicked uncle has turned up!" said Lily, solemnly.

"Oh, I hope not, Lily!" Richard exclaimed. "He's a rough, bad man. He used to live with father and do nothing till you were born, expecting to inherit your father's wealth. But, after your birth, he cursed you awfully, and father sent him off, and he went to sea, and father thinks he's now mate or captain of a vessel."

"Would you like to be a sailor, Dick?"

"No, Lily; I don't love the sea. It cast me on this beach, a forlorn and helpless child, robbing me of all my friends—of even my name," and the lad's bright face clouded over. "I wish I knew my real name, who I am, and if I have any relatives living. Mother says I was expensively dressed when they picked me up, half-drowned, and that I wore this chain and locket around my neck," and he drew from his bosom a slender Florentine gold chain, with an exquisite locket, delicately set with pearls in the form of a monogram. "I think my own mother put it on my neck, and I shall always wear it. See, Lily! there are two locks of hair within the locket—a yellow and a black one, with the names 'Richard and Anna.' I suppose they were the names of my parents."

"Of course!" said Lily, as he restored the trinket to his bosom. "It's a pity they didn't put their full names; but if they had, I shouldn't have had my brother."

"I'm glad I'm not your brother, Lily," said Richard, gravely.

"Glad!" cried Lily, startled—"glad!"

"Yes, I am glad!" reiterated the lad, a soft glow of tenderness suffusing his noble features. "If you were my sister you would leave me some time, and I wart you always with me."

"I'll live with you, Dick," assented Lily.

"But I should want you for my wife, Lily," urged the lad, with the ardor and tenderness of many an older lover. "Will you marry me, dear Lily?"

"Why, of course," said the little maiden naively. "I expected to marry you, Richard, when I should be old enough."

The lad was enraptured.

He drew Lily to him, showering kisses upon her face and hair, calling her by a host of tender names that came rapidly to his tongue.

"Richard," said Lily, "engaged ladies always wear engagement rings. I want to have one."

"You shall have a diamond one when I go to New York," hastily promised the young lover. "If you wouldn't mind a plain gold one, Lily, I've got one that's too small for me among my things. Will you wear it till I can get a handsome one?"

Lily graciously assented, and Richard hastened towards the mansion.

When he had gone, the little maiden looked out upon the pleasant bay.

"We ought to live here," she mused. "I am sure this is the prettiest spot in the whole world!"

She watched the ships idly.

One of the ships exhibited a bustle and confusion that showed it was on the point of departure. It was a whaling vessel, as its build and appearance plainly declared.

"She is going for whales," murmured Lily, half unconsciously; "she may be gone two or three years—most of the whale ships are."

She was still gazing at the outward-bound whaler, wrapt in her musings, when a dark and sinister face was thrust out from the shelter of a dense clump of bushes, a score of rods east of her, near the water, in the shadow of some cliffs, and a pair of fierce and inflamed eyes regarded her a moment with an evil and scheming expression.

This wicked-looking face was withdrawn almost immediately into the depths of the bushes, as the sound of the lad's returning footsteps rang out on the gravelled path.

"Here it is, Lily," said Richard, bounding over the beach into the boat, and proudly exhibiting the little circlet that was to be the seal of the childish betrothal. "Let me put it on your finger."

"I shall show it to mamma when she comes home," said Lily, "and tell her that we are engaged. See that ship, Dick, starting out on a voyage," she added, pointing at the distant vessel she had been watching. "I wish we had your pocket telescope here, Dick; I should so like to see the people on that whaler."

"I can get it in three minutes," said Richard. "It's on the library table."

He bounded away, and Lily sank down on the cushions, pillowing her head upon one of them.

CHAPTER II.

A DESPERATE RESOLUTION.

She was tired with her day's sports and wanderings.

It was little wonder, then, that her head had scarcely pressed the cushion when she fell asleep.

Richard was absent full twenty minutes, returning to his sleeping charge when the shadows of evening were settling permanently around her. His search for his portable telescope had for some time been unsuccessful.

"Here it is, Lily," he said, springing to the side of the boat. "I thought I never should find it, and, now I've got it, it's too late to use it. Why, Lily, darling, are you asleep?"

He looked down upon the unconscious little maiden, caressed her hair, and covered it tenderly.

"Poor little tired Lily," he whispered, softly. "It would be a pity to wake her up. How fast it has grown dark! I wonder if I couldn't carry her into the house without waking her."

He was about to carry the idea into execution, when he suddenly remembered a softly-cushioned hand-wagon which had been purchased for Lily's use the previous year, after a long illness which had left her too weak to walk.

"I'll get the wagon," he thought, "and draw her to the house without a jolt. She'll awake on the parlor sofa after father and mother come home. What a surprise it will be for her!"

Eager to carry out his design, he hastened in search of the invalid wagon. He was not long absent, returning softly, fearful of disturbing his young charge.

The boat was gone!

Looking wildly around, he caught a glimpse of it, fifty yards away, with its sail flapping, and yet going rapidly seaward. Even while he gazed the gathering mist and gloom closed in upon the mere point the boat presented to his sight, and it abruptly vanished.

For a moment the lad was stunned with the dreadful truth.

"The boat has floated off the beach!" he exclaimed. "I might have foreseen it. The tide has risen, and the wind with it. The wind is driving her seaward; but I will soon overtake her. Lily, darling, I'm coming!"

He sprang into the remaining boat, pushed off, set the sail, and hurried off in pursuit of the girl, straining his eyes through the darkness to discover some sign of her.

But when he reached the spot where the boat had vanished, and, straining his eyes in every direction, saw no sign of the missing boat and girl, he was shaken by a sharp and dreadful apprehension.

"Oh, Lily! my poor little Lily!" he groaned, with an anguish too great for expression, but without pausing in the earnest pursuit. "What does this mean? Where can the boat be? Why does it drift so swiftly? Oh, Lily!"

Keeping his eye fixed in the supposed direction of the Water Lily, he strained every nerve, spread every stich of sail in his wild frenzy, and yet he perceived no sign of her.

"Help! help!" he shouted at last, in despair, as his course led him past a group of fishing boats returning homeward from Sag Harbor. "Stop that boat! It got loose from Shelter Island! Help!"

His excited voice immediately commanded attention. Naturally enough, perhaps, the fishermen, instead of seeking the missing boat, drew near to question the pursuer.

In broken words, tremulous with excitement and reviving hope, Richard told his story as briefly as possible.

Before many minutes had passed, the Water Lily was overtaken and stopped.

Richard's boat fairly skimmed over the sound, his veins throbbing with his exultant joy, his heart brimming over with a mighty thanksgiving.

"Is she asleep yet?" he asked. "She was very tired. I will not wake her up."

The fishers looked at each other in silence. Then one of them silently took a lantern and flashed it over the Water Lily.

The boat was empty!

There was a dent in the cushion where Lily's golden head had rested.

But Lily herself was gone!

"Where—where is Lily?" Dick gasped.

One of the fishermen answered:—

"She must have waked up dazed-like. Most likely she didn't know where she was. Praps she thought she was getting out o' bed. Poor little Lily Lawrence! We all know'd her pretty, sweet face, and we all loved her! I never passed her pa's place without her wishin' me luck, and 'twas so with the rest. She was an angel, and she's gone home to live, Master Dick, with the rest of the angels!"

"Dead; drowned!" cried the boy, wildly. "Yes, she is dead!"

He stood there, white, tearless, and despairing, like a statue of grief.

"Her folke ought to be told," said one of the fishermen, in a low tone.

Slowly and reluctantly he trimmed his sail, and set out upon his errand.

The remaining fishers then strove, in their rude, kindly way, to comfort the stricken lad. But the sound of their voices jarred on his tortured spirit, and he cried:—

"I want to be alone. Let me go off by myself! Oh, Lily, Lily!"

The fishers drew off silently and sadly, deeming it best to leave the lad alone with his grief, and soon Richard was solitary amid the shadows upon the water.

"Perhaps I am over Lily's drowned body!" he said aloud, peering over into the dark waters. "Oh, if I might only join her! I cannot live without her!"

At length he sat up, and looked with haggard face towards his home.

Lights were gleaming from the windows of the dwelling, and lanterns were flashing along the beach, and over the lawn.

"They are looking for Lily and me," he murmured, faintly. "Father and mother have come home. Oh, I can never, never face them again! They took care of me all my life; they have showered continual blessings upon me—and what a return I have made! They left Lily in my charge, and return to find her drowned! They will loathe the sight of me. It was through my carelessness Lily was drowned—Lily for whom I would gladly have laid down my own life! I cannot go back—oh, never, never!"

With sudden eagerness for flight he adjusted his sail and directed his course towards Sag Harbor, his only idea being to hide himself somewhere where the reproachful glances of Lily's parents might never reach him.

The great lantern of the whaling vessel drew nearer and nearer, as did the lights of Sag Harbor.

As he approached the vessel in the darkness, and marked its signs of immediate departure, a desperate thought entered his mind.

"She is only waiting for some of the stragglers of her crew," he thought. "The wind is right. She'll soon be off. Where can I lose myself to father and mother so completely as on a whaler?"

He approached the vessel as quietly as possible. She was lying to, just without Sag Harbor, heading towards Cedar Island. The night was dark, and only a few men were visible on her deck. The solid light of the lantern enabled Richard to note all these circumstances sufficiently for his purpose.

He crept under the bow softly, seized the martingale by a desperate leap, and began to climb to the bowsprit, and thence, in the shadow of the jib, creeping down to the deck. He paused when he had gained a secure footing, and removed his shoes, looking around and seeing that his arrival was unnoticed. He then moved softly along the deck to the companion-way, slipped down, and found himself in a dimly-lighted, disagreeably-smelling cabin.

The steward's pantry was off this, and Richard beheld a couple of individuals within it, engaged in imbibing hot liquors. Their backs were towards him, and the boy crept along in the shadow, gained an empty state-room, slipped in, and concealed himself beneath the bunk.

CHAPTER III.

LILY AND HER CAPTOR.

While our young heroine lay asleep in her boat upon the beach in front of her father's dwelling, during the absence of her foster-brother, as recorded, the sinister face which had peered upon her from a neighboring cluster of bushes was again thrust into prominence. Upon this repulsive visage had now appeared an expression akin to villainous contentment.

"It certainly looks so," muttered, in a hoarse voice, the individual to whom that evil-looking face belonged. "The girl's asleep!"

As already stated, the shadows of night had enveloped the scene. Favored by the darkness, the intruder gained the beach unseen, sprang beside the boat, and bent over the sleeping child.

There was light enough for him to mark her features, and an exultant glow lit up his own as he muttered:—

"Asleep, sure enough!"

He chuckled coarsely, pushed off the boat, stepped lightly into it, set the sail, and seated himself in the stern. The wind immediately swelled the canvas, blowing from the west, and the little craft sped out into the gloom now hovering over the waters.

"The thing's done," breathed the villain, in a scarcely audible whisper, as he looked shoreward and saw no sign of life or motion. "I shall get off with my prize without trouble."

When he had placed what he deemed a safe distance between his unconscious pursuer and himself, he allowed his boat to fall off a little, and peered anxiously around him into the darkness.

"It was about here I ordered the boat to be in waiting," he muttered. "Ah, there it is yonder! Boys!"

His cautious, hissing whisper was answered by a low, irregular whistle.

"This way, boys!" he said, making out the outline of an ordinary whale-boat near at hand, which had been waiting for him.

The two boats approached each other, and their sides soon touched.

The villain then lifted Lily very carefully in his arms, and stepped over into the whale-boat, treading upon Lily's hat as he went.

"Now for the ship, boys," he whispered. "Let the boat I came in drift where she will. Away with us—quick!"

The whale-boat darted away in obedience to these orders, and the Water Lily was left to be the sport of the winds and the waves, until found by the pursuer.

The little maiden stirred uneasily in the embrace of her enemy, and awakened with a sudden start.

"Is it you, Dick?" she asked. "Where are you taking me? Why, it's dark, and we're on the water. Dear Dick, let's go right home! Papa and mamma will soon be there!"

"Shut up, you young one!" commanded her enemy, menacingly. "Not a word—not a cry—or I'll chuck you over into the water!"

Lily almost fainted with fright, her eyes looking wildly up at her captor, and her heart almost ceasing its pulsations. Such a shock she had never before experienced.

The whale-boat avoided the fishing-boats upon the sound, steering straight for the whaling vessel which the young couple had remarked, and about which Lily had indulged in so many speculations, and which had so mysteriously delayed its departure.

In a short time the boat was alongside, the captain climbed to the deck with his light burden, and hastily descended to the cabin.

What a place for the delicately-nurtured, daintily-bred Lily!

There was no one in the cabin, but a hideous black face looked out of the steward's pantry—the face of the cabin cook.

Captain Stocks set down his pale and trembling burden upon a wooden bench that served as a divan, and called loudly to the black cook, who immediately obeyed the summons.

"This is my daughter, Scipio," said the captain, keeping his eyes fixed menacingly upon the little captive. "I told you yesterday that my wife ran away from me years ago, and took the girl with her, robbing me of my rights as a parent. I have taken the law into my own hands, and brought my girl off to keep me company——"

"It isn't so," interrupted Lily, desperately, struggling with her astonishment and grief. "I am not this man's daughter, and wouldn't be for a million worlds. I am Lily Lawrence, and my father lives on Shelter Island, and I want to go home——"

"You hush up!" cried the captain, with a look that made her shudder with fear. "You understand, Scipio, that you are to keep your eye on this young lady. You are not to let her out of your sight."

"I'll remember, sir," said Scipio, with a grin that showed his double row of ivories.

"And, Scipio, you are not to listen to her prayers and beseechings."

"No, cap'n," said Scipio.

"And if I tell you to fling her overboard, you will do it?"

"Yes, cap'n," said the negro, who had evidently been previously instructed what to say on the present occasion, "if you say so," and he drew a huge clasp-knife from his pocket, and assumed a threatening appearance, "I take the young lady's head right off!"

He glared at Lily as he spoke, moving a step towards her, and the child fairly screamed with fright.

"That is right," said Captain Stocks, satisfied that the desired impression had been made upon his captive. "Go into the pantry, Scipio; I want to talk with the girl alone."

The cook obeyed, closing the door behind him.

The captain stood in front of Lily, looking exultantly upon her.

He was a great, powerful man, with sandy hair and beard, a pair of sinister eyes, and a face that showed a nature given up to evil and wickedness. His brawny hands were rough, the cords being heavily knotted; his neck was thick and short; and his entire appearance was at once formidable and unprepossessing.

No wonder that delicate little Lily shivered and trembled before him, vaguely wondering if it were not all a bad dream, and she would awaken from it by-and-by.

"Do you know who I am?" asked the captain, after surveying her a little while in silence.

"I know you are a dreadful man," said Lily, with a great sob, not daring to avoid answering.

"Well, who do you suppose I am?"

"—I suppose you are the very worst man in the world," said poor, frightened little Lily, alarmed at her own temerity.

"You flatter me," replied the captain, with a sinister smile; "but you don't quite get my idea. Let me tell you a little story. Children are fond of stories, I believe.

"Once on a time—to begin in the good old way—there were two half-brothers. The younger was a wild, wicked boy," and he sneered. "He didn't like to go to school—that's what they say in the biographies of wicked boys, ain't it?—he ran away to sea, and made his father trouble. The elder boy was a good lad, industrious and thoughtful, and studious, and all that"—and again he sneered. "The father of these boys died when the boys got to be young men, and it was found that he had left all his wealth to the good, elder boy, and left the bad, younger son dependent upon the bounty of his brother. Can you understand all that?"

Lily was looking up at him with wild and wondering eyes, her tangle of golden curls pushed back from her white brows, and her pale face all aglow with suppressed excitement. She nodded gravely, and he continued:—

"The good brother built him a splendid home on Shelter Island, and married a rich girl, and was very happy"—and the captain's sneer was fearfully bitter. "The wicked brother lived with this good and happy couple a whole year, thinking if they were to die, how rich he would be. But a baby came at the end of a year, and he knew that all that property would go to her, so he ran off and was never heard of by his brother again—never, until the other day, when this bad brother happened to be in New York, and wrote a letter to his rich brother, pretending to be sorry, and desiring to be forgiven. The rich brother and his wife hurried off to bring the prodigal home, and their only child was left unguarded to fall into the wicked man's hands. In short, Miss Lily, your papa went to New York on a wild-goose chase, just to give me the opportunity to steal his dearest treasure."

"And you——and you——" gasped Lily, with dilating eyes.

"I am Captain Stocks, of the whaler Dolphin, otherwise Hadley Lawrence, the 'wicked brother,'" said the captain, with a mocking bow and a sneering smile.

"Then you must be my bad uncle!" ejaculated Lily, full of horror and surprise. "What do you mean by carrying me off in this manner?"

"I mean," he said, "to give you a voyage around the world."

"I—I don't understand you," said Lily, with a pitiful quiver of her lip.

"No? Then let me explain. My vessel is bound on a three years' voyage. Before my return home, I shall put you in safe custody in some far off quarter of the globe. I shall then come back, search out back files of papers, read the affecting account of the sad fate of Miss Lily Lawrence, only child of James Lawrence, and then open negotiations with my artificed relatives. Should my brother and his wife be both be dead of grief—and I believe and expect they will be—I shall enter into possession of the property, kick out that nameless, interloping boy—your 'dear Dick'—and settle down into a virtuous, happy existence, keeping you well-guarded in your far-off prison. Can you understand my programme?"

"Yes, I understand you!" cried Lily, indignantly. "I should think you would choke with so many wicked words."

He opened a door beside Lily, and exhibited the small state room. A large new trunk stood against the wall, the key in the lock. The captain lifted the lid, displaying its contents.

"Why, those are my own things!" cried Lily, in astonishment, recognizing in the miscellaneous heap, dresses, underclothing, shoes, and hats she had worn. "How did they come here?"

"I got them out of your house this morning, when you were in the garden, and the servants were off by themselves."

"But I am not going off with you!" exclaimed Lily. "I am going ashore to papa, mamma, and Dick."

She sprang up, darting towards the door of the cabin, with a wild hope of escape.

Before she could reach the companion-way, the captain's broad strides had brought him beside her, and his heavy hand was laid on her shoulder.

"None o' that!" he said, with an ugly look. "I've got to go ashore again on business before we sail, and I can't waste more time here. No use in your trying to escape. Scipio has got his eyes on you."

He thrust her into the dark state-room, locked the door, putting the key in his pocket, and ordering the negro to keep a close guard over the captive.

He then went about his business.

The child thoroughly exhausted herself with the vehemence of her emotions and exertions to escape, calling wildly on her parents for rescue, but at last she dropped into her berth, moaning and sobbing faintly:—

"Oh, Dick, dear Dick, come to me! Come and save your poor Lily!"

The poor little captive had no suspicion of Richard's presence, and yet, by a merciful Providence, the desperate resolution of our young hero had carried him aboard of that very vessel!

CHAPTER IV.

LIGHT IN DARKNESS.

How lonely and desolate he was! No word can describe his sadness.

For a long time he lay there, thinking of his lost Lily, of her parents' despair and wretchedness, and of his hopeless, darkened life. The ship sailed across Gardiner's bay, passed outside of Gardiner's island, and struck the swell of the Atlantic. What a voyage—what a life—was before him!

"We are fairly out to sea," he said, at last, as the rolling and pitching of the vessel declared the fact. "I must own up soon. I wonder what the captain will say when he sees me!"

He wiped away his tears manfully, repulsed the feeling of desolation that came over him, and began slowly to emerge from his concealment.

As might have been expected from the life he and Lily had led, spending half their time on the water, neither of them felt the slightest inclination to sea sickness. But to both the peculiar greasy odor pervading the vessel was almost intolerable, and Richard began to long for the fresh air of the decks.

He crept across the state room, and placing himself noiselessly in the doorway, peered into the dingy cabin.

The door of the steward's pantry was open, and the steward—a negro named Tawkins—was engaged in entertaining Scipio with a tempting beverage, receiving in return all the news at Scipio's command.

"So the captain has brought his daughter aboard, has he?" said Tawkins. "I jest wish I could a seen her. Does she look like the captain?"

"About as much as a lamb looks like a tiger," said Scipio, with a grin. "Why, she's a tinty-touty thing, with hair the color o' sunshine, and eyes like bits o' deep blue sky. She's going to make a voyage with us!"

"It's bad luck to have a women aboard," said Tawkins, reflectively. "I knew of a ship once, where the captain's wife was aboard, and the ship was lost and every soul drowned. It's a temptin' o' Providence to take women to sea!"

"It'd be worse luck to go against the captain's will!" declared Scipio. "Why he can rage worse than the wind can, and the weight of his arm is somethin' awful. Last v'yage, you knew, he liked to a killed one of the sailors, and that very feller is in the New York 'ospitile now with a general used-up body. Can't walk, nor talk, nor nothin'—so I hear. The captain is awful!"

Richard began to think he might better have remained ashore.

"Is the captain's bed made, Tawkins?" asked Scipio, after a pause.

The steward replied in the negative.

"I'll make it then," said Scipio, "and you can help. Where are the blankets and sheets?"

Richard, anticipating the reply, closed the door and concealed himself behind the further pile of blankets.

A moment later, the two negroes entered the state-room, and commenced leisurely selecting the required stores.

"What did you say the young lady's name was, Scipio?" inquired Tawkins, holding a lantern, while his friend tumbled over the piles of blankets.

"I didn't say, but it's Lily. The captain found her on Shelter Island."

What a great leap Richard's heart gave! He started so violently as almost to betray himself, and it was with difficulty he could prevent himself from uttering a shout.

A conviction of the glorious truth dashed upon his soul with the quickness of lightning.

Lily was living—was on board this very vessel.

While his mind was in a maze of blissful rapture the two men passed out, and he was left to himself.

His first impulse was to fling himself at full length and sob like a child. His joy and thanksgiving found vent in a shower of tears, which seemed to relieve alike the pressure on heart and brain.

Notwithstanding that the girl had been spoken of as the captain's daughter, he believed her to be his own lost Lily. As his brain grew clearer, his mind grew busy with speculations, and he soon arrived at an idea somewhere near the truth.

"Lily's uncle is a sailor, and what sailor beside him could want to carry her off? He is going to take her far away, and maybe he means to kill father and mother, and inherit all the Lawrence property. Poor little Lily! My heart aches to comfort her. The key is inside her door. I must go to her!"

He again arose and peered out into the cabin. The door of the captain's state-room was open and the two negroes were busy making up the berth.

He could not move yet to Lily's assistance. He must wait—he must have patience.

While he stood there, his face pale and flushing, his heart sinking and swelling with despondency and hope, the captain and mate came down the companion-way, and sat down at the cabin table, calling for sundry drinks, which Tawkins hastened to prepare.

The two men talked over their wine a full hour, telling what they should do in case their present whaling expedition proved successful, and drinking repeatedly to the desired success.

It seemed to Richard as if they never would separate.

He crouched behind the closed door, waiting for their departure, and trembling so that he could scarcely stand.

"I shall be a rich man one of these days, Bill," said the captain at last, when the mate arose; "I might be now if 'twan't for two young uns—my girl in there and a boy that's nothing to nobody, a refuse of the waves, but who may stand between me and a handsome property. One of these days, Bill, when you are captain instead of mate of the old Dolphin, I may get you to dispose of my fine young gentleman for me. By George! I'd give a pretty sum to see that lad in your hands!"

The mate laughed, and said that he should be glad to see the same, for a favor done to Captain Stocks was sure of reward. He then went up on deck, leaving the commander to himself.

Richard instinctively understood the "fine young gentleman" referred to to be himself. His suspicions that the captain was the brother of his foster-father and benefactor had received confirmation.

It was another full hour before the captain retired. He talked to Scipio, enjoining on him a ceaseless vigilance toward the captive, promising him tempting rewards for faithfulness. He listened at Lily's door to assure himself that she slept, and finally he withdrew into his state-room, closed his door, and his loud breathing soon attested his somnolence.

Scipio flung himself on the bench that served as a captain's divan, undressed and rolled about sleeplessly, a full half hour more.

But at length he, too, slept.

Then Richard, who had remained sleepless and vigilant, again opened his door, and looked out—with what breathlessness, with what subdued excitement, can be well imagined.

The negro was snoring, with his face to the wall. Beside him, there was no one in the cabin. The smoky lamp burned dimly, and the sound of steady tramping came from the deck, where members of the watch were walking and talking together.

Breathless with excitement, Richard stole out into the cabin, closing his state-room door behind him. The time had come for action.

Creeping noiselessly along the wall, his restless gaze divided between the negro, the companion-way, and the captain's door, he stole to the entrance of Lily's apartment.

How he trembled as he turned the handle, pressing upon it!

It yielded to his touch—the door was not locked.

He softly glided in!

Closing the door behind him, he softly locked it, finding the key in its place.

Then he crept up to the berth, and looked in, as well as the darkness permitted.

Yes, there was his Lily—his lost Lily—faint and pale as one dead, her golden hair streaming over her pillow, her long, curling lashes on her cheeks, veiling the sweet, shut eyes, and her breath faintly coming and going between her parted lips.

Weary, strengthless, and despairing, she lay there like a broken lily.

How Richard's heart swelled with joy and rapture as he looked on the lovely face he had thought lying under the restless waves! What a mighty yearning filled his soul at sight of her living, breathing form!

"Lily!" he whispered softly, taking her lifeless hand in his own.

The eyelashes stirred a little, and the hand quivered a little in his grasp.

"Lily!" he whispered again, with a solemn, ineffable tenderness. "Lily, darling—it is Dick!"

The words seemed to galvanize the little creature into new life. She opened wide her wondering eyes, looked at him wildly—then a sudden comprehension of her great joy rushed over her, and she buried her face in his bosom, weeping out her thanksgiving.

She made no outcry—she uttered no scream—such rapture as hers finds expression best in silent tears.

Richard folded her close to his loving heart, and shed upon her bright head tears like hers—solemn, joyful tears!

What mattered all else? the perils they had passed? the dangers to come? To be continued in the NEW YORK WEEKLY, No. 58, now ready, where THE BOY WHALER can be found, and for sale by every news agent throughout the Union.

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1115.—HOPKINS'

HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,

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Our CHAMPION SKIRTS, better and cheaper than all others. 18 to 50 springs, 25c. to $2 25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1 40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.

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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expence of tin. It is readily put on old shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)

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RUGBY ACADEMY for BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

Young men prepared for business or high standing in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

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WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 1635 CHESNUT Street. 10 1 1m* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA. PREPARATORY CLASS.—In response to many solicitations, this Class has been opened for those who desire to be fitted for entrance into the next regular class.

Apply to 10 1 1m HENRY COPPEE, LL.D., President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 26 tf Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.

Thorough preparation for Business or College. Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc. A First-class Primary Department. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 9 18tf

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1869.

Proposals are invited from responsible parties until 12 M., MONDAY, Oct. 25, 1869, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY, and RYE STRAW (to be of first-class merchantable quality) required at this depot during the year commencing Nov. 1, 1869. Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, at Fort Whipple, Va., about one and a half miles from Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; Oats in like sacks of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; Hay and Straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2000) pounds per ton.

Bidders will state the price of Oats and Corn per bushel, including sacks, and also price without sacks, and of Hay and Straw per ton.

The quantity required each month is estimated at four hundred and ninety-five bushels of Corn, two thousand five hundred and ninety-eight bushels of Oats, sixty-four tons of Hay, and sixteen tons of Straw.

This is not given, however, as binding the United States to receive just that quantity, but simply as the nearest practicable approximation of what may be required each month.

The United States reserves the right to increase the above quantity, by one-fourth, at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving thirty days' notice.

The contractor will be required to keep at least one month's supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within six days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with the above requirements.

A bond in the sum of *twenty thousand* ($20,000) dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Deliveries to commence immediately after award of contract.

Proposals, in duplicate, will be addressed to the undersigned, with copy of advertisement attached, marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

10 11 6t

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE OF A. C. S., FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PA., October 8, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at his office until 12 M., October 30, 1869, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with FRESH BEEF, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow. The Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and to continue in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st day of November, 1869.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

WILLIAM PRINCE, First Lieutenant Ordnance, 10 8fmwdt Brevet Captain U. S. A., A. C. S.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, October 7, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, on THURSDAY, November 11, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain WILLIAM H. GILL, Military Storekeeper United States Army, a large lot of unserviceable and damaged clothing, camp and garrison equipage, consisting of

21,267 Woollen Blankets.
44,920 Uniform Coats.
4,000 Great Coats, mounted.
24,500 Pairs Stockings.
2,965 Pairs Trowsers.
2,172 Pairs Boots.
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4,826 Shelter Tents, and other articles.

Terms cash—payable in United States currency.

All property purchased must be removed within five days.

Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the office of Captain GILL, Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the Auction Rooms of M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster-General, 10 8 6t and Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Flotow's opera of *Martha* will be performed this evening, with Madame Rosa as "Martha," and the other characters by Mrs. Seguin, Messrs. Castle, Campbell, Seguin, and others. This opera will be placed upon the stage in a style never before attempted in this city. The properties, costumes, and all the accessories will be of the most elegant description, and the great fair scene, in the second act, will be represented in a most elaborate style, with all the details and incidents of an English country fair. This scene was received with great applause in New York when it was represented there a few weeks ago. The credit of this and other scenic effects of the operas performed by this troupe is due to the good taste and enterprise of Mr. C. D. Hess, who has the management of what we presume may be called the scenic department.

To-morrow *Fra Diavolo* will be given, with Miss Rose Hersee as "Zerlina," and on Wednesday Auber's opera of the *Black Domino* will be performed for the first time by this troupe.

AT THE CHESNUT the comedy of *Masks and Faces* drew such fine audiences and was so admirably performed on Friday and Saturday evenings, that we cannot help regretting its withdrawal so soon. The piece was better done on Saturday than on the evening before, and with Miss Keene as "Peg Woffington," Mr. Sheridan as "Triplet," and Miss Howard as "Mabel Vane," the leading *roles* were presented in a manner worthy of hearty praise, while the personation of the subordinate parts, with one or two exceptions, left little to be desired. "Mabel Vane" is a charming contrast to the other characters, and it requires rare delicacy and tact in the actress to render the part in a perfectly satisfactory manner. Miss Howard played it delightfully, and that her costume was not exactly in character, we understand, was due to an accident over which she had no control, and which, of course, relieves her from any imputation of bad taste in the matter.

Robertson's comedy of *Home* will be produced this evening, with the following cast:—"Colonel John White," Mr. Sheridan; "Captain Mountraffe," Mr. F. Mordaunt; "Mr. Dorrison," Mr. J. H. Jack; "Bertie Thompson," Mr. W. H. Otis; "George," Mr. I. N. Drew; "Mrs. Pinchbeck," Miss May Howard; "Lucy Dorrison," Miss Josephine Laurens; "Dora Thornhough," Mrs. T. A. Creese.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will appear this evening as "Macbeth." This we believe may be set down as the most difficult character in the whole range of the Shakespearian drama. We see at times approximations to the ideal "Othello," "Iago," "Hamlet," "Lear," "Richard," and other of the great tragic *roles*, but we have never yet witnessed a personation of "Macbeth" that was not unsatisfactory in a high degree. There is a something about the character that even the best actors cannot grasp, and this grand tragedy is represented now mostly for the sake of "Lady Macbeth," who has become the chief personage. This may be accounted for in some measure by the fact that in the early scenes of the drama "Lady Macbeth" appears as the active agent, and her husband to a great extent as the passive instrument, and he is thus overshadowed, just as "Othello" is upon the stage a less important character than "Iago." The part of "Lady Macbeth" is successfully represented, too, once in a long while by some great actress, but we scarcely expect to see a really good "Macbeth." If Mr. Booth fails to realize all that there is in this great *role* he falls where other and greater actors have failed before him. His performance of the character has some fine points about it, but it is far from being his best effort.

To-morrow evening *The Lady of Lyons* will be given; on Wednesday, *Richard III*; on Thursday, *The Fool's Revenge*; and on Friday, *The Stranger*.

AT THE ARCH, the last week of *Formosa* is announced.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, the funny interlude entitled *Scenes in the City Cars* will be performed for the last times this week. W. Henry Rice will make his reappearance this evening as the "Unbleached Blonde," and a laughable farce entitled *Who Died First?* will be given for the first time. The performance will conclude with the comic vaudeville of *Jack and Gill; or, Old Mother Widdle Waddle*.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS commences its second week to-day, on Eighth street, between Race and Vine. The performances at this establishment are first-class, and they ought to be seen by all who can admire dashing horsemanship, wonderful acrobatism, and all the interesting features that are presented by a competent troupe of artists.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES will include the best talent in the country, and it will afford our citizens an intellectual treat that will certainly be appreciated. Mr. Pugh has shown great tact in the selection of his lecturers, and the course will certainly present variety enough to satisfy all tastes. The sale of seats for the first ten lectures will commence to-morrow at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street. The first lecture will be delivered on Tuesday, Oct. 19, by Miss Anna Dickinson, who, under the title of "Whited Sepulchres," will relate her experiences of Mormonism.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE RUSH BEQUEST.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

I submit to the consideration of your readers the following objections to the acceptance by the Philadelphia Library Company of the trust offered by the will of the late Dr. Rush:—

1. The counsel consulted by the Directors (Mr. Meredith, Mr. McMurtrie, and Mr. George W. Biddle) say that this is not the proper time for a decision.

2. The Directors, in presenting the subject to the meeting of 29th June, expressed the same opinion.

3. The location chosen by the executor for the new building is altogether unsatisfactory to the members of the company.

4. The whole library must go there, if the spirit of Dr. Rush's will is not to be outrageously disregarded.

5. No one knows what the financial state of the Trust is even likely to be when handed over to the company. Opinions vary immensely as to the amount of funds which will remain after the building is completed. The will requires all the estate to be spent on the building, except sufficient to secure the annuities. This gives nothing whatever for purchase of books or expenses of supporting the library until one by one the annuities fall in. One thousand hungry heirs eagerly expecting the demise of each survivor of Dr. Rush's family!

6. The condition that the number of members shall never be increased is an odious and aristocratic feature, entirely alien to the spirit in which the library was founded and has been administered. When this amendment of the charter is asked of the Legislature, it will surely meet with opposition.

7. The condition that the library company shall never connect itself with any other body corporate is a very objectionable one. The present Library Company is a combination of the original company with three others, viz. The Amicable, the Association, and the Union. Is it not possible that in the mutation of human affairs it may be desirable for the library company to unite with some other kindred institution. Suppose, for example, that fifty years hence some large hearted, generous, genial philanthropist, having amply provided for the needs of his surviving relations, should by his last will offer us, with that same noble confidence which marks every page of Dr. Rush's will, three millions of dollars to effect a union, say, with the Mercantile or some other library company. We should be powerless. If it be said this is forced supposition, and we are not likely again to find such generous, munificent, self-denying philanthropy as that of the late Dr. Rush, I suppose we must reluctantly assent. But though such qualities are rare indeed, ought we to shut ourselves out from availing ourselves of them in all future time?

8. The condition that the directors shall be of such and such profession, is dictatorial and offensive to our old and honorable corporation.

9. The most outrageous provision in the will, and the one which alone should cause a rejection of the trust, is that which virtually appoints one of the insurance companies of the city a perpetual guardian of the Library Company of Philadelphia. (See page 25 of the will.) That company is enjoined to see that the library company observes all the conditions of the trust, and of course may have a standing committee of their board upon the Rush trust, and claim free access to all the accounts and business of the library company.

Observe, also, that if they can catch the library company tripping, they are to have charge of the fund themselves.

We might continue at much greater length, but these objections seem sufficient to induce, at any rate, delay until we can take our observation, compute our exact position on the chart, and then shape a course which will be safe and prudent. T. B.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1869.

AN INTERESTING PAPER.—Few papers published in this or any other country can compare in excellence and interest with the *New York Weekly*. The serial stories published in its columns are written by the best American and English authors, the fun is furnished by Josh Billings and Doesticks, the short stories, sketches, and departments are always readable, and the illustrations are invariably fine specimens of art. The present is a good time to subscribe for the *New York Weekly*, as by reference to the advertisement in another column it will be seen that "The Boy Whaler; or, The Young Rovers," by Leon Lewis, has just been commenced in its columns.

A SLEEPER ROBBED.—Henry E. Manuel is the name of a chap boarding at a house in South street, near Twenty-fourth. On Saturday night last, about 12 o'clock, he went home, rang the bell, and then sat on the steps awaiting the opening of the door. His summons not being speedily answered, he slumbered. Some sharp 'un, chancing by at the time, discovered Henry's oblivious condition, and "lifted" his pocket-book, containing $22. Henry considers that he paid rather dear for his nap.

CITY POLITICS.

Odds and Ends on the Eve of the Election—How the Political Caldron Bubbles.

—The election that comes off to-morrow has set the ardent attaches of all political creeds and parties actively at work in the last closing days of the campaign. The quiet that has reigned with so little disturbance as respects mass meetings and heterogeneous turn-outs of "the unterrified," has been somewhat dispelled of late by the manœuvres of the wire-pullers. This morning the State House pavement wears its usual ante-election look of old times, and was well nigh impassable to ordinary pedestrians. Scattered under the trees and upon the steps of the offices are numerous groups of the "rank and file," the men who at the various election precincts are used to do what they are told and ask no questions. Certainly it is a curious question why on the eve of all elections such lots of broad shouldered, beetle-browed, dirty, shabby-dressed hangers-on lounge about the immediate vicinity of Independence Hall. To-morrow not one of these gentry will be seen in that neighborhood; before that time, as the poet so appropriately and yet so delicately puts it, they will have

> Folded their tents like the Arabs,
> And as silently stole away.

—It is rumored about town that our worthy police guardians have been of late in part relieved from their arduous duties of ornamenting the street-corners semi-occasionally, and of switching stray little boys who don't treat them with quite as much respect as their dignified bearing demands. These stalwart feeders on the public pap were, it is asserted, ordered on duty in citizens' dress at noon, Saturday, and were furnished with bundles of circulars issued by the Independent Reform Mutual Admiration Society, with instructions to slip these under the doors of Republican voters. These circulars close as follows:—

"*Note.*—You can use the following ticket as a ballot, if you will carefully follow these directions. Preserve them. "Cut out the following ticket entire, and paste it on your State ticket, covering up as well as you can the names of the other candidates named for similar offices, and scratch out those that may not be covered up.

"If you wish to vote only this ticket, then fold it up, and on the back write the number of your ward and division, thus:—First ward, seventh division.

"*Independent Reform Party Ticket.*

"Prothonotary of the District Court—William C. Claghorn.
"Clerk of Quarter Sessions—I. Newton Peirce.
"Recorder of Deeds—George S. Ferguson.
"City Commissioner—Thomas Finley.
"City Treasurer—Robert England.
"Coroner—George Gabel."

—On behalf of Mr. B. F. Glenn, independent Republican candidate for Select Council in the Fifteenth ward, some curious charges are made against the regular nominee, Dr. William W. Burnell. On the one side, it is declared that the Doctor was a Democrat certainly until the close of the Rebellion, and supported all their measures as an active partisan; and the pertinent point is made:—"But we are told in 1869, five years after the event, that he is prepared to produce *affidavits* that he voted for President Lincoln in November, 1864. In other words, in order to obtain office, he is ready to prove that while he was acting with and was trusted by his Democratic friends, he was *cheating* them and was acting in bad faith."

In reply, Dr. Burnell writes:—"'Tis true I did visit Chicago as an admirer of General McClellan, before the Presidential election of 1864 occurred. I plainly saw the consequences of his election to the Presidency—consequences of greater importance to the country at that time than would have been the defeat of Mr. Lincoln in 1864; and at that time I left the Democratic party forever."

Certainly this explanation, "if 'tis true, 'tis passing strange."

—A case, rather muddled as far as the character of the witnesses was concerned, was made as much out of for political capital as possible, on last Saturday. Alderman Hurley had before him Christian Lamb, Charles Houghnut, Albert Fields, and Henry Mitchell, upon the charge of illegal voting, and of inducing George Elliott, John Redding, and eight others to commit perjury before the Legislative Committee examining into the alleged right of William Bunn to a seat in the Legislature. The committee, it will be remembered, decided in favor of the contestant, Mr. Bunn, and Mr. Witham, the Democrat, was overthrown. Before the committee Elliott, Redding, and eight other persons swore that they voted the Democratic ticket one hundred and fifty times—voted early and often in each precinct. At the hearing on Saturday last, Elliott testified that he and others had been privy to various frauds in the election last year at the instigation of these Republicans, and had been bribed to give the former evidence before the Legislative Committee. It was rather a tough question for outsiders to know which time he committed perjury. The defendants, however, were held in $1000 bail each to answer the charge.

—Lewis Knox is looming up, but there is some question as to his particular identity. In print the signature, "Lewis Knox," looks very much alike each time it is repeated, no matter by whom it was written before being transferred to the types, and hence, when we read in the papers a card signed "Lewis Knox," we are in doubt as to whether it is the genuine Lewis or a bogus Lewis. In a Sunday paper yesterday appeared such a card. "Lewis Knox" respectfully informed the voters of the Second ward that he is a candidate for Alderman, the report of Mr. Hagan—whoever Mr. Hagan may be—to the contrary notwithstanding. "Lewis Knox" then proceeds to give Mr. Hagan a little sound advice, telling him that he "should rely upon his knowledge of law to make and drink whisky, his magnificent style of blaspheming, or his most excellent qualifications for the position of alderman, instead of resorting to one of the mean, cunning tricks that gave him the kind of nomination he received." There's richness, of a verity; but equally rich is the closing sentence subscribed "Lewis Knox." "We can not protect ourselves from a liar; we *could* lock from a thief." And now again doth "Lewis Knox" put in an appearance before the people, delivering himself in the columns of a morning journal in the following bitter strain:—"The notice appearing in the *Sunday Mercury* of yesterday, purporting to be issued and signed by me, is a forgery, and evidently written by some one who knows from experience how liars act, and how thieves are treated. I had no knowledge whatever of the publication until I saw it in print." A few affidavits might possibly clear up this business.

—"Robert Moore, Eleventh ward," has been in at last. He has held out bravely as an independent candidate for the Legislature from the Ninth district, in which Samuel D. Dailey has heretofore ruled the roast. This morning, however, he rushes into print with a special notice, marked "one time," in which, after premising that he is "*not* a Democrat for gain, but through principle," he states that he desires to contemplate the success of the party to-morrow, and with the view of forwarding the prospects of that rather improbable spectacle, 'desires to withdraw his name as a candidate for the Legislature." It will be seen from this announcement that Mr. Moore fully appreciates the functions of a legislator from the modern standpoint. If he were "a Democrat for gain," he would not retire from the contest—not, perhaps, that he loves plunder less, but Democracy more.

—Samuel Josephs starts out a special in all the papers, has "represented or misrepresented" the Third district during the past eight years, and then recommends as a remedy the election of Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Kleinz, whose own personal card expresses his entire subjection "to the decision of the conservative voters" of the district. So it's nothing but a little Democratic row.

—The following notices have been prominently advertised in a morning journal:—

☞ MAJOR GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY is expected to be at the Great Fenian Ball to-night.

☞ HON. ASA PACKER will be at the Great Fenian Ball to-night.

Certainly the attractions offered above are superior to those generally given to the admirers of "the manly art;" but as the unusual collision of two such "cocks of the walk" might result in a pretty promiscuous interchange of "fisticuffs," all lovers of peace doctrines and everybody who don't desire to have some one "put a head on him" had better stay away. 'Tis a jolly good chance for a free fight all around.

—In the Second Legislative district things look a little animated. When the old Democratic slate was cleaned up several weeks since George McGowan was chalked down in the place of William C. Gillingham. The latter gentleman, however, as the vulgar phrase it, "can't see it in that light," and appeals to that party as the regular nominee. Mr. Gillingham certainly is an admirer of the church rubrics that say, "Let all things be done decently and in order;" and his near vicinity to the Fourth ward, where the majorities are worked out on the principles of regularity and system, no doubt has had much to do in increasing his reverence for those things.

—Mr. Edward G. Lee publishes the following card:—"I very much regret to learn that my name has been used as favoring the undue opposition to Watson Comly, the candidate for Representative in the Seventeenth Legislative district. I have upon all occasions, in every way in my power, by entreating and otherwise, sought to break down any effort to defeat him by his own party, and I regard any man as my political enemy who is thus engaged. I desire most heartily to see him elected by the full Republican vote of his district."

—The contest in the Democratic ranks between Michael Mullen and John Forsythe waxes warm over the seat in the Legislature from the Thirteenth district. The district is composed of twelve election divisions, and consequently the nominating convention was made up of twenty-four delegates, of which number fifteen voted for Forsythe. But the Hon. Michael was not to be put down in this outrageous fashion, and hence appealed to the City Executive Committee. Forsythe, knowing from past experience what would be the fate of himself and friends at their hands, refused to submit to the decision of anybody save that of the voters of the district themselves. Thereupon the City Executive Committee, which has been carrying things with a high hand generally, threw him overboard, and Mullen goes before the people with the prestige of "regularity." Between these rivals there is a fair prospect that Mr. Joseph A. Geiss, the Republican candidate, may slip into the Legislature. He is a new man, and possibly will prove if elected, to be a good man, which Mullen is not, by the very longest sort of a sight.

—Election officers should remember that the blank forms and stationery necessary to conduct the general election on the 12th inst. will be ready to deliver to the Judge of each Election Division, upon presentation of certificate of appointment, on and after Saturday, the 9th inst., on application to the office of the City Commissioners, in the Law Building, on Fifth street below Walnut.

—In our recent interview with Mayor Fox, that official expressed the hope that on election day he would be able to "make such arrangements as will ensure the preservation of the peace in every quarter, and enable every citizen to exercise his prerogative without the slightest interference or intimidation." It is needless for us to remind his Honor that the people hope to see a full realization of the Mayor's hopes.

THE SWEARING OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

In Common Pleas, Judge Peirce, the following opinion was delivered this morning:—

That the election officers appointed under the Registry law, before entering upon their respective duties, shall severally make and subscribe an affidavit, before an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, or some other officer duly authorized to administer oaths or affirmations in the said city, that they will perform their duties with fidelity, etc. They cannot administer oaths or affirmations to each other as under the old law, but they can be sworn in the day before election.

The Court announced that they would sit to-morrow morning at seven o'clock, at the new Court House, and continue in session for a reasonable time to hear applications relating to vacancies in election offices.

THE M'GARRIGLE MURDER.

Investigation by the Coroner—Rum-drinking and Wife-beating.

The case of Mary McGarrigle, who died on Saturday, at her residence, No. 241 South Water street, from pneumonia, superinduced by injuries in the side, was the subject of investigation by Coroner Daniels this morning.

Dr. James Markoe, No. 1620 Locust street, testified that on Friday last he saw the woman McGarrigle, and she then stated to him that she had been sick since Monday, Oct. 4. Previous to that she had been in perfect health. Witness examined her, and found her chest bruised in the right side, and this had bred inflammation of the lungs. She stated that she had been beaten by her husband on last Monday. She was then very weak and scarcely able to talk. Witness was present at the post mortem examination, and he was of the opinion that she had been bruised both before and after death; I saw her but twice on Friday and Saturday.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn. Said that in his post-mortem examination he discovered some bruises on the breast and right side over the lower rib; dry cups had been applied; there was some effused blood in the tissues beneath the skin over the anterior ends of the lower ribs; there had been inflammation of the pleura and right lung, which was completely consolidated; the deceased came to her death from pneumonia, or inflammation of the lung; a severe blow or kick on the side might have caused the inflammation of the pleura and lung.

Mrs. Ann Mahoney testified that on last Sunday night she heard the deceased woman shrieking murder. The deceased often said that her husband had whipped her. Witness heard her dying declaration that her husband had kicked her.

James Clark, brother of the deceased, testified that on last Sunday night, when he went to the house in company with McGarrigle, the latter kicked deceased in the side; she then got out of bed and went into the entry; on Monday morning Mrs. Garrigle complained to her husband that she was sick, and she accused him of kicking her; McGarrigle kicked deceased in the right side; when the assault was committed the children, besides myself, deceased, and the prisoner, were all that were there; she often complained of her husband's treatment.

Ellen Estcott testified that she did not see the assault, but she had often heard Mrs. McGarrigle cry "Murder!" they had lived in the house four or five weeks; on Thursday last I went through her room, and found her in a very low condition, and took her into my room. On Saturday night last Mr. McGarrigle came in drunk, and forced his way into my room, and rolled on her in the bed like a brute; she was then dying as fast as she could; the deceased has often told me that her husband beat her, and showed me the marks on her body; she told me before she died that her husband had murdered her, that he had kicked her; she died at between 3 and 4 o'clock on Sunday morning; he was there during the week, sleeping in his own room, Mrs. McGarrigle then being ill in my room.

Eliza Sandhurst, No. 241 South Water street, testified—Last Saturday night a week ago both man and wife went out, and returning, sent for liquor and drank it; on Monday morning Mrs. McGarrigle told me that her husband had kicked her; I live in the next room; there is only a slight partition between us, but I never heard them cry "Murder;" on Saturday night he went into Mrs. Estcott's room and sat down.

The jury returned the following verdict:—That the said Mary McGarrigle came to her death from pneumonia superinduced by blows inflicted at the hand of her husband, James McGarrigle, October 3, 1869, at No. 241 Water street.

THE STAUB CASE.

It Is Not Thought to be a Murder—What Those Who Have Seen Deceased Say.

On Sunday afternoon George Staub, a widower, twenty-eight years of age, and a resident of No. 2217 Nassau street, was found lying insensible at the bottom of a stone quarry, between the rear of Strawberry Mansion and the Schuylkill river. From bruises on his person it was at first supposed that murder had been committed, and this supposition was enhanced by the fact that during the night a general fight had taken place at the Mansion.

Further investigation by the detectives, however, gives the affair another appearance. The following account is given by parties who were of the party with whom Staub visited the resort:—

On last Thursday afternoon he went with his friends to Strawberry Mansion, and between that and 7 o'clock drank so heavily as to become stupidly intoxicated. About half-past 7 o'clock P. M. he was seen by a young man and woman in the grounds to go the rear of the house, and thence make his way towards the quarry. From marks in the soft earth near the edge of the precipice, it is pretty evident that he staggered on the brink, and his feet breaking the earth away, he fell over, and so down fifty feet to the place where he was found the following morning. The fight which took place did not commence until a couple of hours after Staub was last seen.

Though alive when discovered, and although medical aid was procured, nothing could be done for him, and he died on Saturday. The wounds on Staub's head are said to be very slight, and only such as might have been received in his downward fall, the impressions of the skull having been discovered in the soft earth.

An inquest into the facts will be made by Coroner Daniels on Thursday morning next at 10 o'clock.

THE CUBAN JUNTA—FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE CUBAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—At 10½ o'clock this morning, a meeting of Cubans and friends of free Cuba was held at the Cuban Junta Office, No. 812 Arch street, to commemorate the action, a year ago yesterday, of Carlos M. Cespedes, who, with the Cuban flag in his hand, proclaimed liberty, equality, and fraternity to the Cubans.

M. Lantistebar, the President of the Cuban Junta in this city, delivered a speech in Spanish.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

To-day being the solemn and sacred day to all Cuban hearts, the first anniversary of the memorable one on which the glorious standard of our liberty was raised in Yara, we hasten with eagerness to manifest to the civilized world the enthusiasm and firmness that animate our hearts, and also to thank the Lord of the universe for supporting our valiant brethren, and pray to Him always to espouse His great protection to the cause of justice and right.

We Cubans here present solemnly swear, before God and our country, we are always ready to shed our blood for the benefit of our cause, and will make the sacrifices that may be required from us to secure the independence of Cuba.

We also take this solemn day to send a warm and most fervent vote of thanks to our brethren, the heroes of our liberty, who are bravely fighting in the fields of Cuba to those valiant men who, though encompassed with privations and dangers, willingly sacrifice their lives for the happiness of our own native country.

A RAID.—On Saturday night last, Sergeant Lynch, of the Sixth district, made a descent on three houses of ill fame on Sergeant street. The numbers of the places were 1039, 1041, and 1042—the first kept by Sarah Campbell, the second by Maggie Harris, and the third by Annie Burlington. Three males and eleven females were arrested. Alderman Jones held the proprietresses of the houses in $500 bail each to answer.

A HIGHWAYMAN.—Joseph Jackson, colored, was arrested yesterday morning at Seventh and Bedford streets, on the charge of highway robbery. It appears that he, in company with another negro (unknown and unarrested) garroted a lad named John Dunn, and stole $10 from his pocket. Joseph has a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

RUNAWAY.—Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a wagon in which rode a Mr. Cunningham and his daughter, took fright at Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and ran away. The young lady was hurled from the vehicle and badly hurt. Mr. Cunningham escaped uninjured.

OWNER WANTED.—A push-cart has been found in Parrish street, west of Tenth, and awaits an owner at the Eighth District Station House.

THE BROOKS CASE.

Another Habeas Corpus for the Would-be Assassins—The Lawyers Again Baffled, and the Writ Falls—Next Wednesday Week Fixed for the Trial.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions this morning, another scene was enacted showing the desperate energy with which the friends of the ruffians who are to answer for the attempted assassination of Detective James J. Brooks still labor to effect their rescue. Not a single point that gave the least show for an advantage to be gained has been untried, and this morning the last heavy stroke was given, which, however, as was the fate of all its predecessors, was warded off by the commendable vigilance of the authorities, and fell to the ground harmless; and it is hoped that their counsel may be too busily employed for the last great struggle to permit them to distnrb the interval between this and the trial with more of their sharp but abortive efforts to impede the course of justice.

At the instance of the District Attorney and by the order of Judge Ludlow, the prisoners Donohue, Marra, and Eagan were brought into court by the Sheriff to be arraigned. William B. Mann and Lewis C. Cassidy, Esqs., their counsel, learning this, at once took out a writ of habeas corpus, as they said, for the purpose of obtaining a reduction of bail, and prayed the Court to give a hearing upon this writ before the prisoners were forced to plead.

His Honor granted the writ, returnable forthwith, and the Sheriff at once made return that, the prisoners having been surrendered into his custody upon a bench warrant from this court to be held for their appearance to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill James J. Brooks, were now in court, pursuant to an order by his Honor, for the purpose of being arraigned.

To this return Mr. Cassidy filed the following traverse by Marra, saying that as one case would decide all, he supposed the reply of this prisoner alone would be sufficient:—

Hugh Marra by way of traverse to the return filed in this case, says that he is a citizen of this county; that he has never had a hearing before any judge or justice, and has never seen or heard his prosecutor or the witnesses who make charge against him. That he did not know of the existence of any bill of indictment against him till this morning, and then only by the return of the Sheriff. That no copy of the bill has been furnished or read to him.

That he avers there is nothing in the return, and could not legally be, that will prevent the Judge hearing the case from inquiring into the circumstances of this, as required by the act of 1785, so that he may be discharged from imprisonment or admitted to bail.

And for further answer he says that it will be impossible for the judge to determine according to law the amount of bail or how far the relator is connected with any transaction rendering him liable to punisement, to hear the circumstances connected with the perpetration of the crime named in the sheriff's return.

Mr. Hagert suggested that this was no traverse of the return, for there was no denial in it of any fact alleged by the return. So far as the hearing was concerned, he would grant that in the matter of bail or discharge a citizen was primarily entitled to this preliminary hearing. But these men were fugitives from justice; they had opportunity to have that hearing in the proper way by remaining in the jurisdiction and appearing before the committing magistrate; but they had waived their right by flight, and an indictment had to be found in their absence in order to obtain a requisition to bring them back. An affidavit of their flight had been presented to his Honor, upon which the indictment was found and a bench warrant issued. And the indictment found precluded a hearing upon this writ.

Mr. Cassidy here interposed by saying that he thought he was entitled to have seen that affidavit that he might have had an opportunity of traversing it, but he had had no notice whatever of it. He only knew that the prisoners were in the city on Thursday night, that he was sent for as counsel, and, though he had to wait at the station-house until midnight, he was admitted by the Mayor to consult with them. He considered the indictment no bar to this writ proceeding, for the act of Assembly was explicit, that the Court, in order to determine the amount of bail in any case, should inquire into the circumstances of it, and this was the only method of carrying out this requirement that he could think of. He only desired that the case of these men should pursue the ordinary usual course of business in a court of law, and that no distinction should be made between it and other cases, or that they should be treated more severely than other defendants.

Mr. Mann here arose and said that this course on the part of the District Attorney was exactly what he had seen in many cases in this Court. The Commonwealth wanted to get rid of a hearing upon the writ, to save themselves the labor and inconvenience of producing their testimony. When they distrusted their case, or wished to keep it secret from the other side, the prosecuting officers always adopted the course of opposing a hearing upon a writ. But the defendant had a right to be heard, a right of the most vital importance, to have a hearing before the court in order to ascertain the circumstances of the case that might require a large or small amount of bail, or perhaps to demand discharge, a right that the Constitution guaranteed to every citizen. This court had over and again heard that when a citizen, arrested and imprisoned in this manner, came in praying a hearing, the Commonwealth's officer should not rise in his place, and, producing a bill of indictment, of the finding of which the defendant had no knowledge, say, "There, that settles it; you cannot be heard."

The practice of the court for twenty-five years had been that when a defendant had been given no hearing before the bill was found, he was entitled to a hearing before the court in order to have the amount of his bail determined. True, the court had often said that where the citizen had a full and ample opportunity to be heard and had waived that opportunity, the indictment would be sufficient to prevent a hearing, and he would have to give bail. But where there had been no hearing, and an indictment was found holding the defendant for trial during the term in which the bill was found, it was irregular and liable to be quashed, and then the hearing would be allowed. This was the case here, and certainly the indictment should not be allowed to operate as an obstruction to the prisoner's right to be heard. They had never seen their prosecutor, had never been confronted by their accusers, they were in the dark and were here praying for that light which the act of Assembly said every citizen was entitled to. The District Attorney held the bill of indictment necessary to the obtaining of a requisition; that might have been true enough, but it had served its purpose, and could not now be pleaded in preclusion of the right of the citizen to a hearing; it had been used for the purpose of the requisition, but it was still for the Court to say whether the defendant was to be held, and in what amount of bail he should be held, and to this it was necessary to go into a hearing. The Constitution said excessive bail should not be demanded, and where such amount had been required as seemed excessive and in violation of this provision, it seemed but the simplest kind of justice to grant a hearing, in order that the propriety of the sum named should be inquired into. If the Court should grant a hearing, there was no doubt that Peter Donahoue, one of the prisoners, would be discharged altogether, for against him there was not the slightest evidence.

In deciding this controversy, Judge Ludlow said:—This *habeas corpus* law, in order to be properly understood, must be viewed in all its lights, and while I agree with the prisoner's counsel in the main of what they have said, yet in some things they have uttered I must differ from them. The defendant, when a fugitive from justice, as in the affidavit in this case these prisoners are alleged to be, may be returned to his proper jurisdiction upon a requisition, and called at once to trial; and when so called to trial he may impede it by interposing a writ. Stripped of all its legal and rhetorical verbiage, this is the simple proposition advanced by the prisoners' counsel. Within my knowledge, where men have been brought to the bar to plead, the Supreme Court has refused to interfere by granting a writ of habeas corpus. Then how can this proposition hold good, if in such a case as this even the Supreme Court can not issue the writ? The power of the highest Court in the Commonwealth to grant this writ is by statute. Then, without violation to the object and spirit of the law, which are found by a reference to this statutary limitation, the prisoners upon being brought to trial, for their arraignment is the imitative step in their trial, can not interpose this writ and defeat the trial.

On Monday last the District Attorney made affidavit before me that parties charged with crime had fled the jurisdiction. I at once sent to the Grand Jury a bill of indictment, and issued my bench-warrant for their arrest. The indictment was sent to Harrisburg, and the requisition procured. Of these facts I have knowledge, and upon them I must act. It requires no argument to prove to me that the power of the Court and of the District Attorney in these cases is an extraordinary power, but nevertheless they have it. I recollected a celebrated case decided by Judge King, who said that an indictment might be sent up by the Attorney-General (and now by the District Attorney) without a preliminary hearing before a magistrate.

Now, as to the practice of the court. There are many cases of this nature where parties come before the court to have they bail fixed, but they are not cases in which the parties are here for trial.

The principle is that where the indictment is found before the issuing of the writ, there the writ is to be quashed. And to show that this is understood by the law I will mention one case, in which the defendant was convicted of murder in the first degree, where a monstrous effort was made to take out the writ before the indictment was found, which succeeded, and the Court prohibited the Grand Jury from proceeding upon the bill until the writ had been disposed of. But where the indictment had been acted upon by the Grand Jury, and the facts therein charged have been acted upon by them, the writ subsequently issued must be quashed. Such being the case here, I now quash this writ.

Mr. Mann—I wish your Honor to understand our object; we do not seek here to defeat a trial.

Judge Ludlow—I have not said you did, sir.

Mr. Mann—But I know that it will be served up to the public in such a way as to make you say it, whether you did or not.

Judge Ludlow—I only say that if I should adopt the course advocated by you, I would set a precedent by which the trials of cases to come may be defeated.

Mr. Hagert—The Court having quashed the writ, I now move that the prisoners be arraigned.

Mr. Mann—I wish to—

Mr. Hagert—But, Mr. Mann, I have made a motion.

Mr. Mann—Well, sir, so have I.

Mr. Hagert—But mine was made first.

Judge Ludlow—Gentlemen!—

Mr. Mann—It was a mere matter of jumping up first.

Mr. Hagert—I was on my feet first, and made my motion with my mouth first.

Mr. Mann—I only wish to say that our sole object was to have the amount of bail fixed in a sum that might be reached, in order that the prisoners might be able to have their liberty, which is so essential in the proper preparation for their trial. You know how important personal liberty is in such an emergency, and the Constitution has guaranteed it to every one, by prohibiting the demand of excessive bail. If the Commonwealth will show their hand, and acquaint you with their case, you will fix the bail at an amount that can be obtained by the prisoners, and they will be ready and prompt at their trial. It is not our object to defeat the trial, for we had notice that the case would not be tried to-day.

Judge Ludlow—I wish to be understood by everybody as having acted in this matter upon mature deliberation and upon principle. The affidavits and indictments before me charge that these men conspired to take the life of Mr. Brooks, and that in pursuance of that conspiracy they went into a store with a loaded pistol and discharged it into his body. The indictment has charged them with assault and battery with intent to kill and murder. If the wounded party were in danger of death, I would have refused to allow any bail at all. While I am far from saying that any of the defendants are guilty of this, a fact of which I am profoundly ignorant, and I sincerely hope they may all prove their entire innocence, yet I hold that under the circumstances of this case no less sum than I have named should have been taken. As a public officer and a man, I do not wish to be understood as saying that any of these prisoners was in any way more connected with this outrage than any other man in the community.

After some parley between counsel, next Wednesday week, the 20th inst., was fixed for the trial of the case.

ELECTION DAY.

The Mayor's Orders to the Police for their Conduct To-morrow.

This morning the Mayor summoned to his office the Lieutenants and Sergeants of the various Police Districts, and addressed them in reference to their duties for to-morrow. He said:—

I desire that when the men vote they shall be in full uniform, and that they shall vote in the early part of the day, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock A. M., and having voted then quietly to retire; those who are to patrol to go to their beats, and those detailed for election polls to proceed to the opposite side of the street, and remain there, not talking politics, but demean themselves as public officers, and not as politicians. Under no circumstances are the men to go to the windows or the line of voters, except to suppress disturbances, or to remove those who disturb voters. Such conduct to be observed all day. I especially desire all superior officers to report the names of those who violate these instructions. I am determined to do all that I can to have a quiet election, and afford abundant facility to every citizen to cast his ballot without fear or interference. At night the men will be detailed for special duty at various points in the city, to be drawn upon in the event of a disturbance; and they must implicitly obey the orders of the officers appointed to lead squads in case of emergency. I trust that no necessity will arise that will require action in masses, either during the day or night. In case the necessity to make arrests does arise during voting, I desire that immediate facilities for hearings before a magistrate shall be afforded, that there may be no confinements for unnecessary periods. I again enjoin upon you to act as public officers, and not as politicians, and beg you all to realize that you are men clothed with power; and every man should regard it to be a solemn duty to exercise that power in such a manner as will meet an impartial public approval. The public have a right to this course of action, and we ought to fulfil that requirement. I will expect, therefore, these instructions to be fully carried out.

The officers were then dismissed. The lieutenants will be furnished with detailed instructions at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

We understand that as an additional precaution against policemen interfering in politics to-morrow, the force is to be transposed as far as practicable, so as to remove the men from their accustomed districts to others where they have no interest in local candidates.

Governor Geary will be in town to-morrow to give support to the city authorities in preserving the public order.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Police Station:—

—William Flaherty had a hearing upon the charge of stealing a case of kip boots, valued at $38, from Chandler, Hart & Co., of Market street. Held in default of $1000 bail.

—Joseph Jackson, colored, was charged with robbing a little boy named John Dunn of $10, an accomplice holding the lad while he was robbed. Committed to answer.

—Charles Williams was charged with stealing a watch, valued at $10, and some silver coin. The pawnbroker could not identify the defendant as the man who pawned the watch, and he was discharged.

—William Johnson was charged with stealing half a chest of tea from Morrison, Hover & Co., S. E. corner of Third and Arch streets. He was seen to steal the goods and was committed for trial.

—Isaac Walker, colored, for assault and battery on Cornelia Willow, was committed in default of $400 bail.

—James Clark, an important but homeless witness in the McGarrigle murder case, was committed to jail in default of $1000 bail to attend court and testify.

OUR MEDICAL COLLEGES.—To-day three of the medical universities that have contributed to make the name of Philadelphia famous throughout the whole country as the centre of medical science are regularly opened for the fall session.

At the University of Pennsylvania, Ninth street, above Chesnut, the general introductory to the one-hundred-and-fourth course of lectures was delivered at 12½ P. M., by Robert E. Rogers, Professor of Chemistry.

The Jefferson Medical College, on Tenth street, below Chesnut, will have its general introductory to the course delivered by Professor Joseph Pancoast, M. D., at 8 o'clock P. M.

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